PHOENIX

Volume 15, Number 8 *San Francisco State University* *Thursday, the Twenty-fourth day of October, MCMLXXIV* *Twelve pages*

Budget differences 'unequal'

by Ben Finnegan and Marshall Kido

A group of San Diego State professors, attempting to equalize funding of higher education in California, has requested meetings and hearings to express its views on the difference in budgeting between UC campuses and the state college and university campuses.

The Committee for Equal Treatment in Higher Education contends that CSUC students and teachers are receiving less financial support than those on UC campuses doing comparable work.

William Leasure, co-chairman of the committee, said it is currently trying to raise funds from teachers on other state college and university campuses for the continuation of the committee.

Robert Bowman, a biology professor at SF State, is active, Leasure said, in helping the committee but was unavailable for comment.

Decoding

The committee has published a report called, "Decoding the Budget" which attempts to clarify some of the differences in budgeting between the two systems.

In the report, the San Diego State professors claim each UC freshman receives $1,064 in state instructional support this year while a freshman in the CSUC system receives $771.

UC Vice-President C. O. McCorkle said comparing the UC budget with CSUC's is impossible.

"These (budget requests) are all joint product and joint cost programs and there is not an economist in the world who has ever dealt with them successfully," McCorkle said.

McCorkle cited a study by the

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AS fees put to vote

by Tom Fantulin

A bill which puts student body fees to a campus-wide vote and switches funding for instructionally related activities (IRA) from the Associated Students budget to the state government has become California law.

AS President Tim Dayonot said that is where the responsibility for these programs "logically" belongs.

The bill, signed by Governor Ronald Reagan, appropraites $2.6 million to the 19 California State Colleges and Universities proposed funding of IRA like football, plays and art exhibits.

It also requires the chancellor of the California State Universities and Colleges to consult students, faculty, and college presidents when forming the state budget for IRA.

This legislation will give students the option of reducing their student body fees in accordance with the amount of IRA

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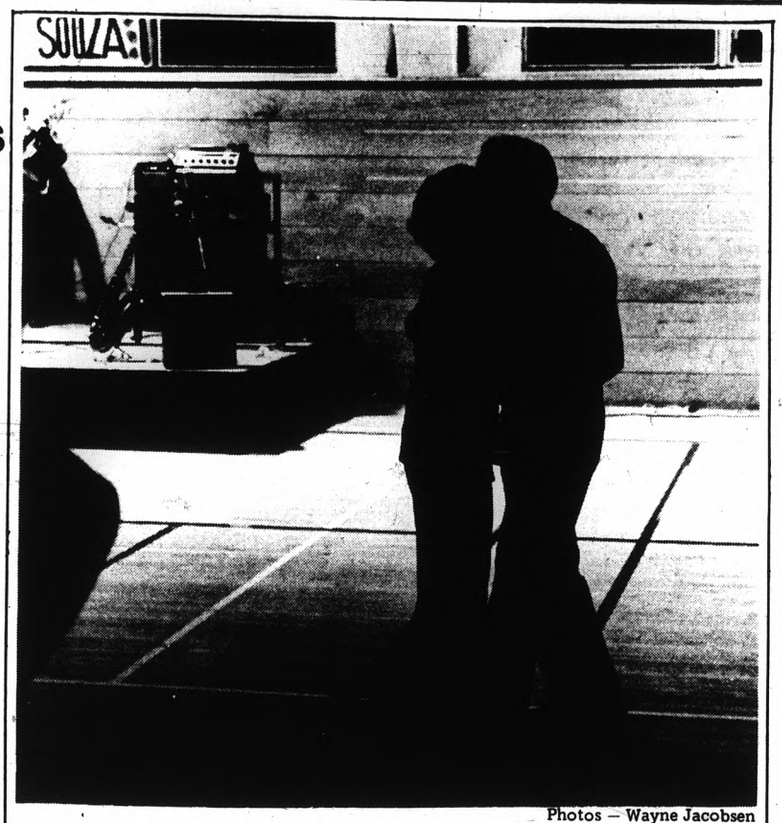

Photos — Wayne Jacobsen

A lone couple dances to the nostalgic sounds of Fred Pratt's Band at SF State reunion.

'39 bobby-soxers sponsor reunion

by Janet Lowpensky

It's Saturday night and everyone's ready to swing to the sounds of Fred Pratt's Band. The sax player is wearing his old SF State varsity sweater and a corny hat.

Alpha Omega, a now-extinct SF State service sorority, is sponsoring a reunion.

A huge sign in shocking purple and yellow adorns the gym wall — "Welcome Alumni!"

Graduates of SF State, dating as far back as 1939, wander into the Gym in couples and groups of three and four. By the end of the evening about 100 people have joined in the partying.

Party flavor

Yellow and purple ballons and streamers add a party flavor to the usually bare basketball backboards.

The grads are eager to talk about the old football games, the old romances, and the infamous 42 Club where one could buy a beer for 8 cents.

Old school photos and newspaper clippings are taped here and there to the walls.

The grads are walking around, looking at the photos and reminiscing. "Isn't that so-and-so?" they ask each other.

Fred Kline sits behind a table at the front of the Gym. He is displaying scrap books full of photos and articles of the sports events of the late 30's and early 40's.

"There were less than 3,000 students on campus when I graduated in 1940," says Kline, decked out in his white shoes and sporty yellow sweater.

Old campus

Until 1953 SF State students went to the old campus at Buchanan and Haight St. That campus now houses the UC Extension School.

Kline says everyone knew everyone else at the small campus.

"In those days we all worked," he says.

"During my first year at school I was a houseboy for a minister. Then I worked in gas stations and was a janitor," he says.

Today Kline is a teacher, the father of ten, and mayor of Antioch.

"Most of the people here come from middle-class backgrounds," says Archie Steinbach, dean of boys at Mission High School and a member of the class of 1942.

"I lived with my dad when I was going to school. We had no heat in the house except for a wood stove. It was a simple existence," says the clean-cut robust Steinbach.

"I used to take the street car to school," he continues. "I got a car when I was a junior. One day I was sitting in my 8 o'clock class, and I heard the fire engines roaring and ringing.

"All of a sudden I looked out, and there was my car on fire! My brother's friend had dropped a cigaret on the seat."

The food and wine is bountiful. Cold cuts, cheeses and French bread are piled on tables in the back of the Gym.

Couples

The lights are dim and a dozen or so couples are out on the dance floor. Benny Souza is singing and the bobby soxers are swinging.

Blue-eyed, gray-haired Bea Cleary Long is making the rounds from friend to friend, dressed in an SF State cheerleader's outfit. Her bobby sox are rolled down to her ankles in the style of the 40's, and she appears comfortable walking about in her old saddle shoes.

Long, a 1941 graduate, used to hang out at the 42 Club (a bar at 1942 Market St. near the old campus.)

"It was run by two Italians,

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Photo — Wayne Jacobsen

Benny Souza wails the blues.

Angela Davis loses bid to teach here

by David Jack

Angela Davis is attempting to get a teaching position at SF State, but to no avail, Phoenix learned yesterday.

Victoria Mercado, Davis' roommate and a SF State La Raza instructor, said the famous Marxist would like to teach here and has made inquiries in the Social Science Department.

"Discussions of the possibility of Davis teaching here were held," said Ray C. Miller, the department's chairman.

"The entire situation has been turned over to Devere E. Pentony, Dean of the School of Behavioral and Social Sciences (BSS). I've been out of the country until last week."

'Delicate matter'

It is understood by Phoenix that nothing has been committed to paper, but discussions have been held—a "feeling out of positions in a delicate matter."

John Sloane, associate dean of BSS, said: "I really don't know anything about Angela Davis applying for a job."

Sloane said he knew that Davis met with Pentony last week. He also said there are part-time positions open for BSS classes for the spring semester.

Phoenix attempted to contact Pentony to ask him about his talk with Davis, but his secretary said he was out of town and he could not be reached at home.

As to teaching in BSS, Sloane said: "I would consider Davis a teaching candidate for another department, because her credentials are in philosophy or psychology."

Photo — John Rice

Davis' attempt to return to the academic arena is a return to where she first received public notice, when the UC Regents fired her from a position at UCLA in 1968 for belonging to the American Communist Party.

The American Association of University Professors censored the Regents for firing Davis, because they felt her academic freedom was violated.

Further public attention was centered on Davis when she was indicted as an accomplice in 1970 in the Marin County courthouse shootout. She was acquitted after a long trial.

Phi Beta Kappa

Davis graduated from Brandeis University magna cum laude and was a Phi Beta Kappa. She studied a year at the Sorbonne in Paris and two years in Germany, concentrating on literature and philosophy.

Davis later studied at UC San Diego under Herbert Marcuse, working toward a doctorate in philosophy.

In 1968, Davis was appointed to a position at UCLA and taught four classes during the winter quarter, under protest from the Regents, who wanted her fired.

Former students of Davis have

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Teacher questions oil grant

by Kay Regar

Corporate financing of education has come under attack by some faculty members.

Mario D'Angeli, a social work professor, has sent a memorandum to the Academic Senate and President Paul Romberg seriously questioning Standard Oil's recent $2,500-per-year grant to SF State.

The grant, matched by another grant from San Francisco businessman Cyril Magnin, has been pledged for five years to be used in the School of Business for the Visiting Distinguished Professor program.

Samuel B. Stewart, retired senior vice-chairman of the board of Bank of America and chairman of BA's General Trust Committee, was chosen for the program. He will be on campus Nov. 5 to 8, and Dec. 9 to 12.

D'Angeli was joined in his opposition by the anonymous author of the "President Humbug" memos. (The Humbug memos have been an irregular series written by a faculty member satirizing Romberg's policy announcements.)

'Snake oil'

A recent Humbug memo appeared announcing, "The Snake Oil Professorship in Rhetoric and Homiletics, an Endentured Chair." It commented on the relatively small amount of money pledged by Standard Oil, but said that the "Chair. . .carries prestige and the promise of turning the tongue-tied tots of today into the slick salesmen of tomorrow."

William Steele, public relations specialist in youth and education for Standard Oil, said that Standard now gives $3 million annually in aid to education, though it usually goes to private colleges which are not tax-supported. Standard has given $3,700 to SF State since 1954 prior to Rom-

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Nixon's tricks

Richard Nixon: the final article of a three part series. Page 7.

Propositions--- pros and cons

by Sandra Hansen

Except for the state-wide furor created by Proposition 17, most of the propositions on the November ballot have evoked, nary a murmur. The issues they represent are vague and unclear, and many voters are not quite sure exactly what they are voting for.

In an effort to clarify these propositions, Phoenix is presenting a summary of all 17 propositions, based on material presented in the official state voters pamphlet.

- **Proposition 1** — Provides for a bond issue of $150 million to provide funds for construction of earthquake-safe schools or improvement of public schools in qualified areas.

Pro: $100 million would be used as emergency financing for lower-class districts, providing needed classroom facilities. The other $50 million would be used for the construction of earthquake-safe schools.

Con: No arguments submitted.

- **Proposition 2** — Removes the requirement that a county or city charter be approved by the legislature.

Pro: The proposal will save much legislative time and save a substantial amount of printing and expense.

Con: No arguments submitted.

- **Proposition 3** — exempts four members of the Post-secondary Education Commission (coordinators of higher education) from the civil service system, (A similar measure was rejected in the June primary.)

Pro: By exempting the chief administrative officer and his three deputies, the new commission will have greater flexibility in improving statewide planning and coordination of higher education. Approval would allow more flexibility in hiring and firing at top levels.

Con: Exempting employes from civil service status turns them into "political appointees." Since essentially the same proposition was defeated in June, it has no business being on the ballot again only five months later.

- **Proposition 4** — Shortens terms of the UC regents from 16 to 12 years; adds two members appointed by governor with Senate approval; removes as members the president of the Mechan-

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Flournoy to students: No 'recycled Reaganism'

by Wanell Frank

Nearly 1,000 students surrounded the steps of Sproul Hall at UC Berkeley to hear Houston Flournoy, Republican gubernatorial candidate.

With him was Paul "Pete" McCloskey, one of the most outspoken, liberal Republican assemblymen California has ever had.

In Flournoy's opening statement last Thursday, he said, "I want to restore faith in the political system."

Noting the lack of political activity of Republicans on campuses, he said, "Students feel they've been had. They're turned off, and it's difficult to get them to make a commitment to a whole political party."

Difference

In education, figures show there is a 34 percent differential between instructional costs for a freshman at the UC level and the state universities and colleges.

Asked if this difference favoring the UC system meant a higher quality of education he said, "Generally speaking, you'd have to say there is."

"That's because of the different kinds of imput, such as research. And that's why it's designed for the top 12½ percent of high school students as opposed to 37½ percent for the state level," said Flournoy.

"The issue of free education or tuition is a phony one. There's a dichotomy there; it isn't free whether you call it tuition or not."

Against marijuana

Flournoy is against decriminilization of marijuana and for lowering the drinking age to 18.

McCloskey says he is trying to change Flournoy's mind on the marijuana issue.

"Pete's an optimist," said Flournoy. "Besides, since my wife has been campaigning, I've learned she also disagrees with me."

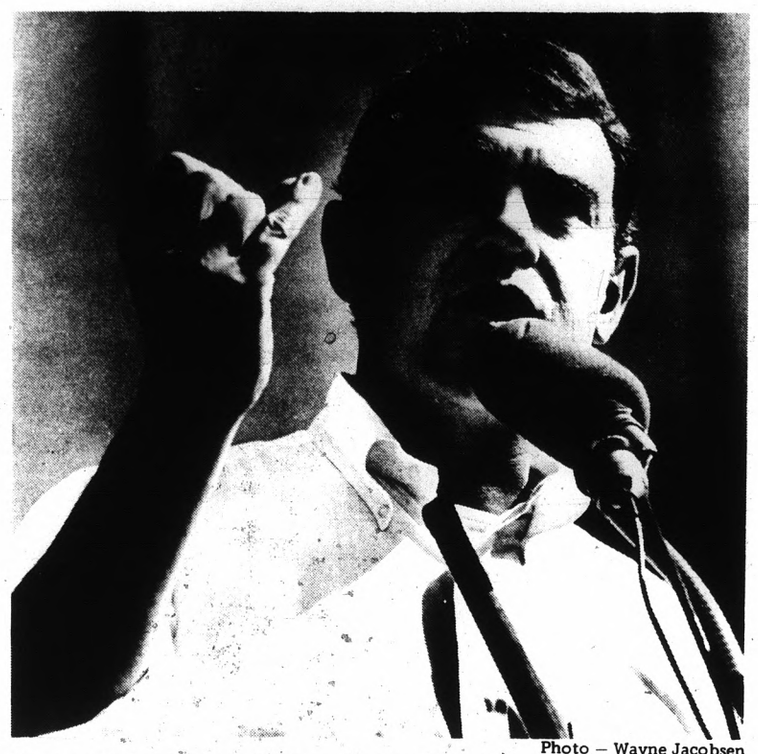

Photo — Wayne Jacobsen

Houston Flournoy, Republication candidate for governor, answered questions on tuition, marijuana and homosexuality at University of California, Berkeley.

On homosexuality he says chances are remote he would sign a bill discriminating against consenting adults, particularly if "it's linked with the various acts —prostitution and the like."

He disagrees with the idea that he is "recycled Reaganism."

"I'm not recycled anything," he declared. He said Reagan's performance as governor is not an issue except in areas in which they agree.

'Inner circle'

He said he is not a member of Reagan's "inner circle" on decision making that the governor does not actively seek out his voice on the issues.

McCloskey said, "The Republicans may be facing disaster.... many are going to lose, and we should. Our party as a party tried to protect Richard Nixon and what he stood for too long, and now we're going to pay the price."

Flournoy said the pardon was premature and the acceptance of it by Nixon was an admission of guilt.

Flournoy refused to make a commitment of whether he would support the removal or endorse the retention of Chancellor Glenn Dmuke, saying, "I don't think a candidate for governor would get involved in that."

'Better man'

Speaking of Edmund "Jerry" Brown, Democratic candidate for governor, McCloskey said, "I could listen to both Brown and Flournoy on 30 issues. I would agree with Brown on 26 out of the 30 but with only 20 of Flournoy's. But I know Flournoy to be the better man."

Flournoy said he might accept a teaching position at UC Berkeley if he were defeated.

"I would hold that out as an option," he said.

"But I don't intend to lose."

Phone for horoscope foresight

by Michael Monko

Astro-phone, the Bay Area's dial-a-horoscope, begins a great new future in astrology when coupled with modern technology for speed and convenience.

Bill Brown, a former stockbroker from Portland, Oregon and head of Astro-phone, is watching his previous hobby-on-the-side blossom into a full-scale business with ten expert consultants under his direction.

This is how the service works: A prospective customer calls the 24-hour service number (777-3323). There is always at least one consultant on duty to answer calls. The customer poses his astrological question or problem to the consultant and gives the date and exact time of his birth, if possible.

He then gives his major credit card number or sends a check for $9.95. Within 24 hours (by credit car) he gets a reading based on his astrological chart, which has been fed into a computer and charted by an expert.

The head astrologer at Astro-Phone is Marc Robertson, who got the service some publicity recently by charting a rather dismal horoscope for BART. BART is a Virgo, by the way.

"One of BART'S greatest problems is going to be the stubbornness of its head administrator and the whole administrative machinery. Often it won't listen to reason," the chart states.

Since word about the service has spread, business has picked up in the last week for the month-old enterprise.

Brown says Astro-Phone is giving about 30 consultations a day right now. "Our most requested advice is for mate compatibility. But we will also chart such things as jobs, relocation or financial advisement," Brown said.

Sassafras drinkers may have to tea-total

by Jim Sanders

Students who used to relax by sipping sassafras tea in the Ecumenical Coffee House are in for a big surprise.

"We're not selling the tea this semester because we heard that it may cause cancer," explains Paula Davidson, who works at the Denslowe Dr. coffee shop.

The tea, which is a favorite of many SF State students, had been sold at the shop since 1972.

According to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), sassafras is often made from the drug safro, which is suspected of causing cancer of the liver.

"Safro has been outlawed since 1960," said FDA official Steve Gross.

Health food?

Yet ironically, sassafras continues to be sold in "health food" stores throughout the city.

This does not seem to worry Gross. "Apparently there is a process whereby the safro can be squeezed out," he said.

The FDA official points out that retailers should check to see whether the product they sell is permissible.

"It's their responsibility to know the law and abide by it," said Gross. "We don't have the time to be checking all the stores."

Since the product was outlawed 14 years ago, there have been no arrests for illegal sale of safro.

But this does not necessarily mean that the drug is not being sold.

'Still selling'

"I haven't heard anything about this law," said a representative of Nature's Herb Co. . "We still have sassafras and we're still selling it."

Other stores which continue to sell sassafras include Sunflower Coffees Inc., Bob's Health Foods,

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Photo – Tim Porter

Ben Ard, marriage counselor and SF State counseling instructor, discussing sexual therapy.

Sex hangups: in search of effective therapy

by Martin McKenna

"It's difficult to grow up in this culture today and not have sexual hang-ups," said Ben Ard, counseling instructor at SF State and president of the California Association of Marriage and Family Counselors.

Statistics back him up. Sex researchers William H. Masters and Virginia Johnson estimated in 1972 that 65 to 80 percent of marriages were "sexual disaster areas." This doesn't include single persons with sex problems.

Most sexual problems are the result of misinformation, a lack of information, or an inability to communicate with a sexual partner.

"I've had couples come to me after 15 years of marriage who've never seen seen each other in the nude," said Ard.

' Something wrong'

"I've even had a worried couple seeking help because the wife achieved orgasm when her husband masturbated her before coitus. They both thought something was wrong with her."

Not only is there not enough information available through the schools, but some professionals such as psychologists, rehabilitation therapists and counselors who deal with sexual dysfunction are not adequately trained to do so.

Since 1964, marriage counselors in California have been required to pass an oral exam as well as hold an advanced degree, but there are no provisions for training in the subject of human sexuality.

Supervision

The California Association of Marriage and Family Counselors requires that members have 3,000 hours of direct supervision in their field, including specific courses on sexuality. Of the 5,000 licensed marriage counselors in California, only 800 are members of the association. Ard is the only qualified supervisor in Northern California recognized by the association.

Sexual therapy available to and priced for the general public had been virtually non-exsistant up until the last few years.

No qualifications

Sexual therapy is new, and no qualification or license is required of anyone who wishes to set up shop as a sexual therapist.

"Most people have some concerns about their bodies, about their sexual functioning in our society in particular," says Ard, "and so they are easy prey for unprofessional people."

Jay Mann, associate director of the Human Sexuality Program at UC School of Medicine in San Francisco, said abuse of a client's sexual needs comes not only from non-professionals but also from professionals who are not trained adequately.

"If you're treated and are no better afterward," said Mann, "then you think you're hopeless."

Trip laying

Some therapists are guilty of what Mann calls trip laying – prescribing a treatment which may be a favorite of the therapist, but doesn't fit the needs of the patient.

The most easily neglected need of a patient by a therapist, said Mann, is "not treating sex in the context of someone's life."

"Recognizing that sex is only part" of what a patient is treated for, said Mann, and incorporating changes which are sometimes profound into that person's life is a task of a therapist.

"Nobody has a corner on being a good sex therapist," says Phyllis Lyon, director of the National Sex Forum. "What is most important is that a therapist have a good feeling about his own sexuality."

Referrals

Students at SF State can be counseled on sexual problems at EROS (Education and Referral Organization for Sexuality) in Modulux 36, but students, said Marcy Levine, EROS director, who need help with specific sexual problems such as impotence and premature ejaculation in men and inability to achieve orgasm or contraction of the vagina in women, are usually referred to other agencies.

In the Bay Area, the Human Sexuality Program at UC has the largest and most innovative program for training professionals and treating patients.

The National Sex Forum, which shares quarters with the Museum of Erotic Art at 540 Powell St. offers an introductory course in human sexuality in conjunction with the UC Human Sexuality Program geared for training professionals but open to anyone. (The cost is $50 per person, $75 per couple for one weekend.)

SAR

The National Sex Forum, conceived in 1968, developed the SAR Process (Sexual Attitude Reconstructing), adopted by the UC Human Sexuality Program as a basic approach to sexual therapy.

SAR is an 11 point program which emphasizes the use of media to help a person overcome fears and anxieties about his or her sexual functioning or the sexual functioning of others.

The Multi Media Resource Center, also housed at 540 Powell, produces sexually explicit films and tapes for use in education and therapy. The subjects include intimate conversations among disabled persons, homosexuality, and masturbation.

'Touching'

A sample film from the catalog entitled "Free" gives a brief description of its content: "A young black couple go for a walk in the country. They undress and begin foreplay with much kissing and caressing. This couple has a varied sexual pattern including mutual oral-genital activity with her on top, intercourse in three positions, and both direct and circular thrusting. There is a great deal of affection and continual touching."

"Media is the most important part of therapy," said Lyon. A bombardment of sexually explicit films over an extended period of time breaks down the sexual mystique that American society has created.

"The NSF," said Lyon, "feels that sexual dysfunction results from a lack of knowledge."

"Prevention through education," said Ard, "will change society's screwed up attitude toward sex. I think sex education should start in kindergarden. Children should know where they come from."

A lack of knowledge among professionals inspired the National Sex Forum to create its program. The NSF claims that over 30,000 professionals in various fields have participated in the program, and 90 percent of the professionals have agreed that the multi-media approach is the most meaningful and most helpful.

The Human Sexuality Program trains professionals and provides a therapy program for the public. Sexual therapy for couples (homosexual or heterosexual), woman's pre-orgasmic groups, groups for the disabled, and a group for men with erection or ejaculatory problems are offered. A charge for therapy is calculated on a sliding scale based on a person's income.

Mann emphasized that "sex therapy is not much different from other types of therapy." The effort is to try to understand people, meet their needs, and allow them to fulfill their capacities.

Things are more like they are now then they ever were before.

– Dwight D. Eisenhower

Petition asks question on reactor disasters

by Paul Snodgrass

Volunteers on campus and throughout the state will soon be circulating petitions which, if voted into law, would hold Pacific Gas and Electric and other California utility firms responsible for all damage and deaths in areas near accidents at their nuclear power plants.

"We want to inform the public about the nuclear power issue, to counteract the very one-sided view people are getting from the utilities, oil companies, reactor manufacturers and the Atomic Energy Commission," said Dwight Cocke, Northern California director of Californians for Safe Nuclear Energy (CSNE).

"A lot of people we've talked to aren't even aware that there are nuclear power plants already operating in California, and huge new ones being built. They seem to think it's some sort of futuristic thing," said Cooke.

Power plants

Two nuclear power plants are now in operation in California: PG&E's Humboldt Bay plant near Eureka and Southern California Edison's (SCE) San Onofre unit near San Diego.

PG&E is building a big new reactor at Diablo Canyon near San Luis Obispo, scheduled to begin generating electricity next year. SCE is expanding San Onofre with two new twin reactors at a cost of $1.8 billion.

An AEC report often cited by environmentalists indicated that a LOCA (loss of coolant accident) or "meltdown" in a nuclear plant could kill 45,000, injure 100,000 and contaminate an area the size of Pennsylvania with radioactive plutonium and other "fission by-products and wastes."

But AEC chairman Dixy Lee Ray has claimed the chances of such an accident occurring are one in 100,000.

Limited liability

The federal Price-Anderson Act limits the liability of nuclear plant owners for personal and property damages to a maximum of $560 million, although the AEC has estimated that damage from a major nuclear accident could run as high as $17 billion.

"If nuclear power is as safe and clean as PG&E claims it is, we want them to back up their claims with their money," said Cocke.

The Nuclear Safeguards Initiative just submitted to the state attorney general for approval would remove the Price-Anderson liability limit and hold utility companies financially responsible for all damages caused by radiation releases from their plants.

The petition would also set up an advisory committee to test reactor safety and radioactive waste safeguard systems and prove thier reliability to the satisfaction of the state legislature.

Dwight Cocke, Northern Cal. Director of Californians for Safe Nuclear Energy will speak on nuclear power problems and show a film today, Thursday, from 12 noon to 1 pm in Science 245 as part of the biology class "Hazards to Man's Environment."

(CSNE pamphlets point out that a scale model of the Emergency Core Cooling System used to prevent reactor meltdowns failed six out of six computer tests by the AEC.)

If the nuclear plants' safety systems failed to pass the advisory committee tests, or if the utility companies failed to guarantee full compensation for radiation damages, then the initiative would require that nuclear plants be gradually phased out by reducing their operating levels. In the first year their electrical output and operating hours would be cut by 40 per cent.

Cocke is optimistic about getting the initiative on the June 1976 ballot.

"Public awareness is increasing, partly because the press level of awareness about nuclear power has increased in the last year," he said.

'Good coverage'

The New York *Times* and Los Angeles *Times* have been giving "very good coverage" of nuclear power problems, said Cocke, but local *Chronicle/Examiner* coverage has been "not too good," he added.

He pointed to a front page story in the New York *Times* dated Sept. 22 which began:

The Atomic Energy Commission has ordered 21 of the 50 nuclear reactors producing commercial electric power in the United States to close down within the next 60 days to determine whether cracks are developing in the pipes of their cooling systems."

(A notation underneath the story added by CSNE office workers read: "This was FRONT PAGE in *Times*. No coverage *Exam/Chron.* Wonder WHY?")

The Californians for Safe Nuclear Energy office is at 405 Shrader St. (at Oak), 386-0666.

The group is backed by the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, Ralph Nader and other environmental, consumer and public advocacy groups.

The group recommends alternatives to nuclear power for making electricity: solar energy ("a constant, renewable, clean source") and energy conservation ("We may have to change our thinking about what is essential in life"). CSNE also claims that "Cleaner fossil-fuel technology can be developed."

While in San Francisco last November for a press conference at the American Nuclear Society convention, Ralph Nader said:

"We won't solve the so-called energy crisis by creating a radiation crisis with nuclear power."

Becky Duncan, on-campus coordinator for the petition drive (584-6276), said she expects the petition forms to be okayed by the attorney general's office by Nov. 1.

"After that we'll have five months to collect the 325,000 valid signatures we need to put the initiative on the June 1976 ballot," said Duncan.

Volunteers will be needed to circulate petitions and man a table in the Library Plaza.

New counseling center on campus

A new Counseling Center satellite office, located in Sci 364, has opened as an offshoot of the main Counseling Center in Mary Ward Hall.

Officially designated as the "Natural Sciences Counseling Center," the two-person office will handle student problems from all majors.

Vocational choice, aptitude testing, and graduation requirements are included in the center's services, plus referral consultation in financial aid and handicapped services.

If the new counseling office goes over well, other satellite offices will be opened at various locations on campus, said Marilyn Perardi, a counseling intern.

The new office is open Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday 1:30-4:30 pm, 469-2101.

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OCTOBER 31

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Fergus and Associates

When the cure may be worse than the ailment

by Tom Fantulin

Jolting a person for a fraction of a second with up to 130 volts of electricity sounds like torture. Personal accounts describe pain, or at least the fear of it, but some psychiatrists say they get results from electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).

A Bay Area organization called NAPA, the Network Against Psychiatric Assault, has launched a humanitarian offensive against the use of this controversial treatment.

"I certainly can't argue with their results," said Lawrence Meade, a social welfare worker who disagrees with the use of ECT.

Relief

Clinical evidence indicates ECT relieves 80 percent of treated patients of depression, said a representative of Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute.

Dr. Jean E. Hayward, a SF State Health Center psychiatrist, said, "My own feeling is there is a place for it as a treatment against certain types of depression. Not manic depression but involutional depression, which usually occurs after middle age," she said.

Involutional depression is very severe but has no specific cause.

Wade E. Hudson, a spokesman for NAPA, said, "Patients are often misinformed about the effects of ECT.

"They are not told that it is an experimental form of treatment and that it may cause amnesia or brain damage," he said.

'Minority'

"Patients are told that there are people who complain of memory loss, but that they are in the extreme minority," said Leon J. Epstein, the acting director of Langley Porter.

Another spokesman for Langley Porter, Alexander Simon, was quoted in an open letter as saying when permission is asked, the patient is told, "Impairment of memory...is transient and reversible."

NAPA representatives claimed in the same letter that they have not found evidence to support the Langley Porter claim.

NAPA cited 13 clinical studies on the effect of ECT in the letter.

Sparing use

"In the last 20 years, I have only recommended four people for shock therapy," Epstein said when illustrating how sparingly the institute uses ECT.

Approximately 25,000 outpatients go to Langley Porter each year. Ninety will not be permitted to leave, only three of whom will receive ECT, he said.

Reliable sources say that if the psychiatrist feels the patient is not responding to the treatment, he will be drugged.

"Most likely," said Meade, "the patient will be under sedation when the psychiatrist asks permission to administer shock therapy."

Dr. Epstein said, "We make sure the patient understands what he is in for before administering shock."

Drug influence

Meade, however, wonders if a person would submit himself to the treatment if he were not under the influence of tranquilizers.

The question approached by NAPA is: are the patients' constitutional rights being abused? A person can be arrested because a policeman thinks he may be dangerous to himself or others. Such cases are sent to SF General Hospital, which has 72 hours to decide what to do with the patient.

"If they do this in the name of medicine, it is considered all right," the NAPA representative said," but if it was done in the name of criminal law, it would be a violation of due process."

Dangerous

SF General can commit patients to 14 days treatment and study, or 90 days certification if the patient is considered dangerous to others.

The more serious cases can be sent to a state hospital. The patient's right to accept or deny treatment can be assigned to someone else. He can be assigned a conservator at a court hearing.

Meade asked whether it can be assumed that the conservator would make the same decisions as the patient would under normal circumstances.

"Though SF General has a screening unit, it has been my experience they almost always accept a 5150, that is, a person who is consdiered harmful to himself or others," a policeman who asked not to be identified said.

Decision

During the 72 hour stay, the psychiatrist has to decide what to do with the patient.

"While at SF General the patient will receive treatment irregardless of his wishes. Often his freedom will hinge on a promise to take drugs," a spokesman said.

Thorozene, the most commonly used drug reportedly causes twitching and nerve damage.

If the psychiatrist decides to certify, the law states the patient must be informed of his rights to judicial review. Counsel is court ordered.

Meade said, "A number of patients told me they were not informed they could oppose commitment at the hearings. This indicates to me the public defenders are not doing their job."

Conservators

Though court hearings are held, Darlene Dolan, of the Mental Patients Law Project, claimed approximately 30 conservatorships were awarded in approximately one half hour Wednesday, Oct. 1.

The only defense a patient has against the psychiatrist's diagnosis is proof that he can provide food, shelter and clothing for himself.

A court psychiatrist sees the patient for approximately 15 minutes before the hearing, for the purpose of verifying the SF General psychiatric diagnosis.

Diagnosis

But Randal T. Street, a mental health counselor, said the court mainly relies on the SF General diagnosis.

"At his hearing, testimony given against the patient is presented by affidavit," Dolan said.

"In either words, the people testifying against the defendant are not in court. This is a violation of the sixth amendment. It states a defendant has the right to confront his accusers," Dolan said.

Class schedules

The price of class schedules will jump from 5 cents to 35 cents next semester.

Printing of class schedules was subsidized for the first time this fall by Associated Students funds. AS, however, is not as solvent this semester, said AS Treasurer Carlos Aguilar, and the money isn't available. He said next year AS will try to subsidize the schedules.

Bradford J. Pringle, SF State academic planner, said he was disappointed by the AS decision. He said the 5 cent class schedules were a "nice gesture" from AS, giving students "a visible return" for the $10 fee they pay.

Dick Meister, labor reporter for KQED's Newsroom and chairman of the KQED Strike Committee, will speak at noon Monday, November 4, in HLL 201, under sponsorship of the campus chapter of Sigma Delta Chi.

Photos — Wayne Jacobsen

The sound of lightly amplified Eastern music filled the quad last Friday, as the Hare-Krishnas moved in for a day of sitars, drums and proselytizing.

Disgust, bias and shock at Proposition L debate

by Mac Miller

A campus debate on Proposition L, the proposed Charter amendment that would end collective bargaining for city employes, was characterized by a no-show speaker, a one-sided flyer announcing the debate and a disgusted speaker who accused the audience of being biased against him.

The debate, announced on campus by a bright yellow flyer saying, "LABOR VS. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE," started 15 minutes late before an audience of about 60 people.

The flyer depicted the Chamber of Commerce as an obese man in a pin-striped suit with a money bag for his head. For facial features, the flyer used a large dollar sign.

'Disgust'

John Greenangel, speaking for Proposition L, let his disgust be known at the start of the debate.

"I am somewhat shocked that a debate in an academy, supposedly of higher learning, would conduct a discussion having prejudged the issue," he said.

The self-employed businessman called for an "overhaul of the salary-setting system in city government," saying he was for city employes who are underpaid and for taxpayers who are overtaxed.

He said under the present system a "handful of city employes have managed to get themselves aboard a gravy train because they have the political and economic power to shut down the city with strikes."

'Comparable pay'

Greenangel said he wants "substantially comparable pay for substantially comparable work."

But Victor Thuesen, research director for the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 400 and speaking for Citizens United Against Proposition L, disagreed.

"I do not believe in the imposition of the 'substantially comparable work for substantially comparable pay' when the employer dictates what substantially comparable work and what substantially comparable pay is," he said.

"They are overpaid with respect to people that he (Greenangel) represents.

"If a clerk that works for Bank of America makes $450 a month then I'm gonna go organize her, but I'm not gonna sit back and say that my clerks, those that belong to my union, are overpaid just because he (Greenangel) underpays. Hell, no!" said Thuesen.

Cheers

This brought cheers from the audience.

Thuesen spoke in place of Maxine Jenkins who was the scheduled speaker against Proposition L.

Proposition L, if passed on November 5, would put an end to illegal strikes that have already occurred twice in the last four years in San Francisco.

It would also end collective bargaining as a labor tool to gain pay and benefits for city workers.

"We would suggest to you (the voters) that unless you give it (collective bargaining) to us you will have a strike in the city every March, if not more often than that," said Thuesen.

"We don't relish the role of being the only trade union in the U.S. that every March is out on strike fighting for a lousy 50 bucks a month. And that's what we got as a result of a nine-day strike (last year).

"We'll get more next time because there will be more of us out," he said.

Median

Under Proposition L the top city employes would have their wages compared to the median of the same workers in private industry.

Police and firemen would not fall under this purview because there are no comparable jobs in the private sector.

Nat Weinstein, running as a Socialist Workers candidate for the Fifth Congressional District, spoke against Proposition L but kept his speech directed towards the "rich capitalists."

The debate was sponsored by Citizens Against Proposition L, the United Professors Council, the Young Socialist Alliance, the Women's Center and the Associated Students.

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OPINIONS

EDITORIALS

Serrano case equalizing school funds

Serrano decision: taking from rich, giving to poor

by John Serrano

In 1967 the principal of Eastman Avenue elementary school in East Los Angeles called my wife and me into his office. At the time we had one child in the second grade and one in the first grade. The principal (Kirk Hallem) explained that our boys had been tested and found to be "very bright." He explained that Eastman Avenue could not give our children an education comparable to what they would receive in a more affluent school district. He suggested that in the best interest of our children's education we move to a smaller, more affluent school district.

John Serrano was the plaintiff in the landmark case Serrano v. Priest. *The case, calling for the equalization of funds for all California public schools, is now one of the top issues of this year's California election campaign.*

I can still recall my anger at his statements as I said to him, "What's this you're always giving us about the schools on the east-side (of Los Angeles) being as good as they are on the west side:" The principal relaxed and said, "Look, I'm talking to you as a friend, not as a principal. If you want your children to get a decent education, *move!*" He explained that a school district which had more money and less students would guarantee my children a better education than any Barrio school could offer.

The decision was not difficult to make. I would not sacrifice my children's future. Involved in what is today called "social action" since before the War on Poverty, I was well aware of the obstacles facing my children as Chicanos. An inferior education coupled with both the racism and discrimination faced by Chicanos and poor people was something we did not want our children to suffer. We moved to a school district which had more money to spend per child and offered a relatively better educational system.

Walkout in East L.A.

In March of 1968 literally thousands of Chicano youths walked out of East Los Angeles schools for two weeks, protesting the inadequacy of their schools. Many of us worked with young people, the schools, and the Board of Education, raising issues that were fifteen years old and, to date, unresolved: a 50% drop-out rate, overcrowded classrooms, inferior materials, lack of positive counseling, and low reading scores.

That summer, a friend invited us to dinner. At the table the conversation drifted to the East Los Angeles school "walk outs" and then to my experience at Eastman. At a table of attorneys and social workers, this topic was only natural. One possible solution was to find a way to raise the amount of money which poor school districts had available to them. Two attorneys from the Western Center on Law and Poverty, (Derick Bell and Charles Jones) had a similar interest, and the ground work for our law suit was laid.

The now landmark decision, *Serrano v. Priest,* states that the State of California can no longer permit a system which allows a youth from a poor school district to have less money spent on his education than what is spent on a youngster from a wealthier district. In effect, the expenditure for the education of the State's youth must be equalized.

Recent criticism of the decision indicates that this would mean lowering the amount of money and, therefore, the quality of education in our more affluent schools. They also point out that if the amount of money spent per pupil in the wealthy districts were reduced, it would lower the quality of education of poor youth in wealthy districts.

Criticisms ridiculous

The charges are ridiculous. If it costs $2,200 per year/per child to educate a child in a wealthy district while poor districts are only spending $900 per year/per child, then we must raise the amount spent in the poor district to what is being spent elsewhere to achieve a good education. The intent of the decision is not to lower the quality of education in the wealthy districts, but to upgrade what is available to the poor – an investment in the State's "natural resources."

The present method of financing public education places the burden on the homeowner property tax. Poor districts are taxed to their limit and still cannot raise the necessary amount of money

Recent gubernatorial candidates have suggested a raise in the state income tax, or a raise in the sales tax as possible remedies. These alternatives are naive and simplistic. They would merely switch the burden from one base to another – affecting the same individual, the poor and middle income.

Finance through tax reform

The equalizing of financing of public education at a just and realistic level calls for more money through tax reform. Additional revenue could easily come from higher taxes on alcohol and tobacco (as was done in Minnesota). In addition, closing corporate loop holes, i.e., home rule tax breaks for insurance companies and oil depletion allowances are an immediate source of relief. Business gains the most when it is able to employ a well-educated person and should bear part of the burden for educating that person. As a homeowner, I do not make a profit from my property – business profits in many ways.

This law suit was started in 1968. Six years later *nothing* has changed. I only hope that the new governor and legislature have the "intestinal fortitude" to correct this injustice. Somehow, I have the gnawing feeling that unless attitudes regarding the rights of the poor and the minorities are changed, we will find ourselves in the same dilemma that we have with the "Brown vs. The Board of Education" (1954). That is, Blacks being stoned in Boston school busses in 1974.

Where do our $$ go?

A group of San Diego State professors has raised serious questions about how much money is being spent on students at the UC campuses and on the CSUC campuses. They claim that UC schools spend more money per student than state universities do. Whether or not that is the case, there is a more immediate concern: apparently no one has a good way of finding out.

Perhaps it is a question of apples and oranges. Perhaps it is impossible to figure out if students at Berkeley have more money spent on them than do students at SF State. But it seems obvious that if the colleges and universities in California are spending millions of dollars (and, remember, that is millions of *our* dollars), we ought to be able to figure out how much is being spent, and where it is going.

In a story on page one of this issue a high official of the UC system says when trying to compare the two budgets "there is not an economist in the world who has ever dealt with them successfully." In the same story, we learn that two interested professors spent two months trying to learn where the budgeted funds have gone.

For anyone who has studied money, accounting or budgets, it won't come as news that they are complex. But that doesn't mean they cannot be presented in forms that all of us can understand.

On this campus, for example, where do the monies from the Bookstore go? The Dining Center? How does the Associate Students spend *our* money? It's time we found out -- and we shouldn't have to be accounting majors to do it.

Letters

New dispute over Birth Control Clinic

Editor:

There were a number of erroneous and misleading statements in an article by Sandra Hansen on birth control – "the cost of controversy," in the October 17 issue of the Phoenix.

It is not true that "due to a continuing clash between the Associated Students, the Board of Trustees and the Student Health Center, San Francisco State women must pay a $9.50 personal fee" at the Birth Control Clinic. This fee would have been necessary no matter what was the outcome of the 1971-72 negotiation. The State Administrative Code clearly states that the student must pay for the cost of the laboratory test including the Pap tests and all contraceptive supplies. The 1971-72 negotiation concerned only the possibility of augmenting the Student Health Service budget for the other services in the Birth Control Clinic.

It is not true that our fee is the highes fee charged for birth control treatment in any California State College. We are indeed probably one of the lowest. Long Beach, for example, charges $15.00 per year and the student must pay for the contraceptive supplies from an outside pharmacy.

Our fee will shortly be increased $2.00 to a total of $11.50 per year for women on the pill and $9.50 for women using other methods. We are able to give free contraceptive supplies in most instances because of a donated supply from the San Francisco Health Department through their HEW grant. This fee pays for the laboratory technologist and the receptionist plus Pap tests. It actually covers about one fourth of the total operating cost of the clinic, the remainder coming from the regular Student Health Service budget. It is important to note that HEW grants allow about $60.00 per year per woman for complete contraceptive care.

All women are informed about the fee before coming to the clinic and are offered free alternatives such as St. Luke's Hospital and the San Francisco Health Department. Most, however, do not paying for the convenience of coming to the clinic on campus. Time involved and transportation is an important factor. Women who go to a private gynecologist pay a higher fee for the examination alone and then must pay for the supplies from an outside pharmacy. In addition to a thorough gynecological examination at the campus birth control clinic, the student has the benefit of referral to other parts of the Student Health Service for additional health problems.

Popularity of the Student Health Service Birth Control Clinic is attested to by the fact that demand often exceeds availability.

Evelyn Ballard, M.D.
Karen Montie, R.N., Coordinator,
Birth Control Clinic

Editor's Note – The state office of Student Affairs readily admits that section 42659 of the Administrative Code is interpreted rather loosely by the seventeen California state colleges. Several of them do indeed have their birth control programs financed by their AS groups. When asked about the validity of the code, the office responded with: "That's a good question."

It was inaccurate to say that SF State charges *the* highest birth control fee of all the state colleges. However, a poll taken before the publication of the article clearly shows that SF State does indeed rank among the highest with their rates.

Sandra Hansen

Gallo

You permitted Gallo, agribusiness, the mafia, and the teamsters to tell their side of the story. One group of workers has been struggling for years to organize a union, and make a decent life for all agricultural workers. This group is called The United Farm Workers. They don't have the money to advertise on radio, television, newspapers, and magazines, except for a small space in some liberal, or radical newspaper. Give the farmworkers equal space for free to answer the lies of their exploiters.

Thomas A. Menkin

$42,000 spent on pine needles

by R.W. Kerrigan

The other day we were sunning on the main lawn, absorbed in a good book. Just as Pere Ubu was about to flush his conscience down the commode, a pervasive mechanical drone interrupted us. What was this?

Kerrigan is a biology major here.

The sweeper, piloted by Chuck Grodus, came charging down the pathway. "Good to see you, man" hailed a nearby student. "It's been a regular brown-out around here." Added another, "All these untidy pine needles do make it so hard to study."

Chuck smiled and spun the sweeper around for another charge back up the path, leaving a swath of sparkling asphalt behind him. We caught his eye as he negotiated a tight turn. "What is all this, Brother?"

"Gotta have clean paths here," he grinned. "Can't have the kids late to class 'cause they couldn't find the path. Safety, too."

"Safety how?" we asked.

"Can't talk now," Chuck shouted over his shoulder. "Gotta water the lawn. Looks like the soil's firming up."

"He's far-out, huh?" said Louella Plit, raking a flower bed nearby. We agreed.

"I wish they'd get a machine to do these flower-beds," she continued. "Not that I'm knocking the job. Not everybody gets the chance to work outdoors and do something meaningful." She stuffed her pile of needles into a plastic sack.

"What do you do with the needles?" we asked.

"I dunno – I heard we sell them to Yosemite for the campgrounds. Excuse me, I've got to grab some lunch and get to work on these mushroom. Have you ever seen so many?" We said we hadn't.

•

R.L. Prenus, Associate Dean of Visual Impact, put it this way: "People see Nature rampaging unchecked on this campus and wonder how the same institution can possibly mould (sic) young minds with any degree of success. A well managed garden is a psychological prerequisite to the smooth operation of every facet of this school."

We couldn't resist a loaded question. "What's the bill for all of this?"

"$42,000." he replied, playing with his fingernails. "But that's for 23 assistant groundpersons, and Chuck, and the sweeper. And the benefits, though immeasurable, far excede the expense.

"I agree that the money might be better spent; the lawns are an especially pressing item. I mean, who's going to water them when the rain starts? I should mention, I suppose, that we're considering a type of plastic sheath that could be hung from the lower limbs of a pine to catch the needles and incidentally water the lawn *while it's raining,* but it isn't in the budget at this time."

We thanked Dean Prenus for his kind help.

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Proposition to preserve city parks

by Marshall Kido

The proponents of Proposition J, which will be on next month's ballot, believe that it will preserve the contrast between gray concrete sidewalks and stuccoed homes, and the greens and browns of San Francisco's city parks.

If it is passed, the proposition will allocate $37.5 million over a 15 year period towards the renovation and purchase of park areas. A ten cent rise in the city tax will give such "high need" communities as densely-populated Chinatown recreation centers and rooftop parks.

Kenneth Hunter, campaign coordinator for the Coalition for Neighborhood Parks, said that the City Planning Department's park programs "will not just wind up on the shelf. The proposition will make an effort to implement those plans."

He said that the Playland area is a possibility for a park area.

"It carries a high price tag, but with Muni and federal involvement, we would be very much in the ballgame," said Hunter.

Hunter said Muni is looking for a storage area and Playland is a large enough area for consideration.

"If Muni goes underground, we could create a park on top," he said.

He said San Francisco has many empty lots and hillsides that can be made into neighborhood parks. "The possibilities for those empty areas are endless. Martha's Hill and Kite Hill are examples," said Hunter.

Should Proposition J fail to pass, the chances for another fight are slim. "We're short on funds now, so we're hoping for its passage in November," said Hunter.

Last of the anti-inflationary hotels

by Raymond Ju

On Dec. 31, 1973 the Four Seas Investment Corp. secretly acquired the International Hotel for $850,000. Their intentions for the building are unknown to this date. On Sept. 24, 1974 International Hotel tenants were served eviction notices. They are to be evicted today.

International Hotel is the last remnant of the once heavily populated Manilatown. Many early Filipino immigrants congregated around the ten-block stretch of Kearny St. before it was redeveloped for big business. The hotels of Kearny offered cheap housing for both families and individuals. Slowly they each fell under the mighty jaws of wrecking machines to be replaced by the Holiday Inns and Bank of America corporations.

Photos — Raymond Ju

Frank Delos Reyes (left) and Joe Bungayan (right) will have to move -- their home, the International Hotel, is closing its doors and evicting the tennets.

Sole survivor

All but the one that is left: the International Hotel. The 100 tenants are mostly single, elderly Chinese and Filipinos. Only four families live at the hotel.

Despite the higher prices of foods and other commodities, rental rates have remained virtually unchanged. Single rooms go for $45 a month. Those facing the street are an additional $5. Double rooms are $75 a month. Services included in the rent are linen change, electricity, garbage, and the use of communal kitchen, bathing and sanitary facilities.

Free food

Some of the programs that have been initiated for the hotel tenants through donations, volunteers, and the city are used frequently. Every Thursday a free food program is held in which canned and packaged foods are distributed. Joe Bungayan, a tenant, is coordinator of the food program.

Much of the work in repairs and maintenance has been sustained by volunteers. Prior to the fire of 1969 in which three lives were lost and damages were $80,000, no repairs had been made for 20 years. Volunteers came and brought the building standards up to city code. These volunteers continued their services by the establishment of a recreation room, outings, picnics, building security, and other projects.

The City Department of Public Health also offers medical treatment for the tenants. They have trained personnel positioned at the hotel during various times of the week. Those tenants who are limited in their ability to get around benefit enormously from the service.

Common cause

The tenants have formed a group called the International Hotel Tenants' Association (IHTA: 982-1783 or 982-4249). This association includes not only the residents but also the different organizations and businesses that occupy the ground floor of the building. Working together toward a common cause by pooling ideas and resources makes the IHTA struggle that much stronger. General meetings are held in the recreation room Wednesdays at 7:30 pm.

The IHTA has set forth these demands to the Four Seas Investment Corp.:

1. That the Four Seas Investment Corp. lift the eviction notice.
2. That the building code violations be cleaned up and brought to city standards.
3. A long-term lease for the IHTA.
4. That the IHTA have an option to buy the building.

Bungayan said the hotel is "one big family. We are all like brothers and sisters here."

Frank Pavichevich Do-Gooder, a tenant, said, "The rebuilding of IH is a community effort shared by all who help in the smallest way." Charles Smith, IHTA coordinator, said, "We do not assign people to do jobs. It's strictly on a voluntary basis."

International Hotel is not just a place to live, it is a community within a community. Some of the tenants have been there for 20 years. They rely on their friends and familiar surroundings each day.

Menial jobs

Pension, welfare, social security or menial jobs—the sources of many of their incomes—will fall short of what faces them on the outside.

The IHTA plans a demonstration march and picket of the Four Seas Investment Corp. on eviction day at 10 am, starting from the International Hotel through Chinatown to the Four Seas office at Stockton and Sutter Sts.

Public pressure and community support helped to attain a new lease in 1969.

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Nixon's dreams overtook his ethics

by Bruce Fessier

This is the last of a three-part series on Richard Nixon.

WHITTIER—Richard Nixon was not born with the so-called "Watergate mentality." He acquired it shortly before he ran for Congress in 1946, said his close friend and former political science instructor, Paul Smith.

The man he probably acquired it from was the late Murray Chotiner, a man called by many a "professional politician" and "a pioneer in the field of dirty tricks."

Chotiner, who had previously directed the gubernatorial campaign of Earl Warren, was the first professional political adviser Nixon ever hired.

It was he who taught him the dirty tricks available for use in a campaign. Among the advice Chotiner gave Nixon was how to smear an opponent.

'Attack'

"If you find the attack has reached such a proportion that it can no longer be avoided in any way," he told him, "when you answer it, do so with an attack of your own against the opposition for having launched it in the first place."

Nixon obviously followed that advice all the way through Watergate.

Of course, Nixon didn't have to follow Chotiner's advice. He did so because, as Smith told Phoenix, he was an ambitious young man willing to sacrifice his ethics in order to satisfy his political ambitions.

"When Richard Nixon entered the contest in 1946 against Jerry Voorhis for a seat in Congress, he knew how politics was run," said Smith.

"And I happen to know that he had misgivings at that time. Deep misgivings.

"But here he is, the first time in politics; he's an ambitious young man; he is a headstrong young man. I ask you, what does an ambitious and headstrong young man need?

"He needs the advice and moderation of older heads," he continued. "He didn't get that from the older heads of this congressional district."

However, Chotiner cannot be blamed entirely for Nixon's change in political ethics. Many others were also involved.

Nixon got his first taste of politics in 1942 while helping the Office of Price Administration with the problem of creating a rationing system for World War II.

During this time, Nixon learned how politicians could exert influence on regulatory agencies.

He was quoted later as saying, "I saw government overlapping and government empire-building at first hand."

He became discouraged at what he saw there and decided to join the Navy that year. Nixon received a commisson and spent two years fighting in the South Pacific. However, in 1944, he was transferred to Baltimore to handle contract terminations.

In Baltimore, Nixon once again had the chance to socialize with Washington politicians. Before long, Nixon was feeling right at home in the nation's capital.

In fact, he became so comfortable he confided to his friends that he found it hard to choose between Washington and the drudgery of a small-town law office in Whittier.

Fortunately for Nixon, he never had to make that decision.

In 1945 Nixon received a telegram from Whittier banker Herman Perry in which Perry asked if he would like to run for Congress in 1946.

Nixon knew just who to go to for political advice for that election. First he went to Congressmen Joe Martin and John Phillips for Voorhis' complete voting record and for more tips on how to beat Voorhis.

Then he went to Chotiner.

Pioneer

Chotiner was a Beverly Hills lawyer-public relations man who was a pioneer in the production of synthetic politicians.

His method was to find a stereotype that would sell and then package and merchandise him with as little mention of serious political issues as possible.

Chotiner developed his theory on how to win an election while serving as campaign manager for Warren and Senator William Knowland, both from California.

Nixon was Chotiner's perfect stereotype politician. Skilled in debate and public persuasion, Nixon was capable of manipulating an audience like few people before him could.

This and the fact that he was an ambitious young man eager to be elected to Congress made him the perfect student for Chotiner.

Nixon listened attentively to Chotiner. As a result, Nixon won all of his elections up until 1960, but was charged with "dirty tricks" in each campaign.

'I saw government overlapping and government empire-building at first hand.'

The method worked so well that in 1956 the Republican National Committee asked Chotiner to prepare a lecture describing his methods to young Republicans.

Included in that lecture were the lessons Chotiner taught Nixon ten years before.

The lecture was supposed to be for Republican ears only, but eventually Democrats also got wind of what he was teaching. Before long he was before a Senate investigating subcommittee.

The lecture shocked the Democrats, who called it "one of the most cynical political documents published since Machiavelli's *The Prince* or Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. . . a textbook on how to hook suckers."

Chotiner covered every practical problem that could occur during a campaign from the organizing of the campaign and the selection of a candidate to attacking the opposition and limiting the issues.

Deflation

To begin with, Chotiner advocated starting the campaign at least a year before election time, because, he was quoted as saying, "You need that time to deflate the opposition.

"If you do not deflate the opposition before your candidate gets started, the odds are that you are going to be doomed to defeat."

The next step in the campaign, he said, is the process of making the people believe they have chosen the candidate.

"People want to feel they are selecting the candidate," he said, "rather than having the candidate say, "I am going to run hell or high water.

'It's simple'

"It is really quite simple to let the people select their candidate. All you have to do is to get a number of people talking."

Chotiner believed in leaving nothing to chance, especially when it concerned finances.

"Where millions of dollars are spent, where huge manpower is used in the conduct of a campaign . . .it is important to realize that we have to use more professionals."

Chotiner's definition of professionals is not well-defined, but it was a trademark of all Nixon campaigns to use professionals in all fields from make-up men for television appearances to money collectors.

Chotiner then got into campaign tactics in his lecture.

"In setting up a campaign," he said, "make sure that you have a separate organization that is set up of Democrats or independents or whatever you may want to call them."

Chotiner and Nixon called them "Democrats for Nixon." Only their separate organization was made up of Republicans working for Nixon.

Chotiner was caught and reprimanded for this tactic in the 1950 Senatorial election. However, Nixon used it again in his 1962 gubernatorial election and his 1972 presidential election.

No revelations

Chotiner never believed in making available the complete voting record of his candidate, in spite of demands from the people.

"The reason is," he said, "even if your candidate has voted 99 per cent right according to the person who reads the record, the one per cent will often turn the prospect against you."

Chotiner also included advice on smears, attacks, counterattacks, how to limit the issues, and some advice on campaign ethics.

"It is not a smear, if you please," he said, "if you point out the record of your opponent. . .Of course it is always a smear, naturally, when it is directed to our own candidate."

Chotiner also taught that when your candidate is under attack, don't answer until the opposition has exhausted its ammunition; who knows, the public may not even be interested.

Attacks on the opposition were a way to limit the issues, too. Another effective method in achieving this was through spot announcements over radio and TV.

Nixon himself was later quoted as saying, "People will say a spot announcement does not give an audience a chance to know the candidate. Sometimes this is a good thing for the candidate."

'Best weapon'

Chotiner's only reference to ethics in politics was, "I cannot overemphasize the fact that truth is the best weapon we can use."

Nixon was given all this advice from Chotiner between the time he was invited to run for Congress by Herman Perry in the fall of 1945 and the time he formally accepted the nomination from the Whittier Republican leaders in early 1946.

Chotiner was hired by the 12th District leaders for $500 to act as "publicity director." However, he was undoubtedly the most influential man in that election.

"He was the guy who ran the election," said Thomas Bewley, a member of the Whittier Boosters for Nixon in addition to being Nixon's senior law partner.

"The rest of us didn't have that much to do with it."

Inactive role

Smith, however, feels that although Bewley and the other older heads did not take an active part in the campaign, they were important in developing Nixon's political character.

They knew of the tactics Nixon was using in that campaign and they could have told him to stop. But they didn't.

"Instead, they cheered him on," said Smith, "to perform in the way politics had been performed."

He was the "Hometown boy makes good," and in each election, they overlooked the tactics he used to get elected.

When Nixon's tactics finally caught up with him last Aug. 8, most Whittierites felt shamed.

However, the leaders of Whittier are not turning their back on Nixon. On the contrary, they still keep the signs up that say, "Welcome to Whittier, Hometown of President Nixon."

However, they can't understand that they had a great deal to do with corrupting Nixon in those early days. It is inconceivable to them that they might have prevented Watergate had they guided Nixon in the right direction back in 1946.

But it is not inconceivable to one man. In fact, Paul Smith believes the leaders of Whittier are just as responsible as Nixon for his campaign tactics.

"I'm suggesting," said Smith, "that the sins of commission were maybe of lesser importance than the sins of omission of those who stood by and didn't say very much."

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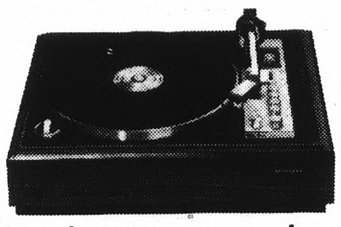

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Magnetic tape recorder -- from Nazis to SF State

by Janet Lowpensky

The first successful magnetic tape recorder, the Magnetophon, smuggled out of Nazi Germany about 30 years ago, found its way to SF State last week.

It was first used professionally in the U.S. to tape the Bing Crosby Radio Show in 1947.

Paul Smith, SF State audio coordinator, invited the Magnetophon and its owner, John Mullin, to talk to Audio Engineers, Motion Picture and TV Engineers, and advanced audio students. The presentation was held at Knuth Hall in the Creative Arts Building last Thursday night.

"This machine has never failed," said Mullin, who first heard it on Radio Germany when he was in the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

No distortion

Mullin said the usual deficiencies of record scratch and other distortions weren't heard in the Strauss and Lehar melodies emanating from Radio Germany.

"I thought Hitler was having bands play all night. I thought it was live music, but it was this," said Mullin, waving with a flourish towards the Magnetophon.

One of the regulations covering war souvenirs was that they must be small enough to fit into a mail bag. In 1946 Mullin dismantled the recorder and sent it piece by piece from Germany to San Francisco.

Working

The Magnetophon was displayed center stage at Knuth Hall, once again beautifully assembled and in excellent working condition. It was flanked by microphones, a variety of amplifiers and a mass of black cords that slithered around the shiny stage floor.

The Magnetophon was first demonstrated publicly in the U.S. on radio KFRC in San Francisco in 1947.

"The enthusiasm was terrific," said the mustachioed and goateed Mullin.

He then took his prize to MGM and Fox. "They were skeptical at first," he said.

The Magnetophon was compared to MGM's best equipment, a test reel that it considered to be of exceptional quality.

The Magnetophon and MGM's machine recorded a piano solo by Artur Rubinstein simultaneously.

Superior

Mullin said the Magnetophon proved highly superior.

The piano solo, recorded over a quarter of a century ago, was played for the audience at SF State.

The quality was very good, considering stereo and echo chambers weren't then in existence.

Bing Crosby had been recording his radio show on disks, and editing from disk to disk. Mullin said the quality was horrible.

He was invited to tape one of the Crosby shows.

"The result was that we were in as far as Crosby was concerned," said Mullin.

He was hired to record all the Crosby shows and Smith became his assistant.

Crosby

Mullin played a portion of that show to the predominantly middle-aged audience. Most, no doubt, remembered the Crosby Show.

"What are you cleaning the studio up for?"

"Haven't you heard? Bing Crosby is coming back tonight."

"Since when do we have to sweep the studio for him? With his baggy pants he can sweep it himself."

The show was underway. Crosby was making history as he sang "My Heart is a Hobo" over the air via the Magnetophon.

The machine had come a long way from Nazi Germany.

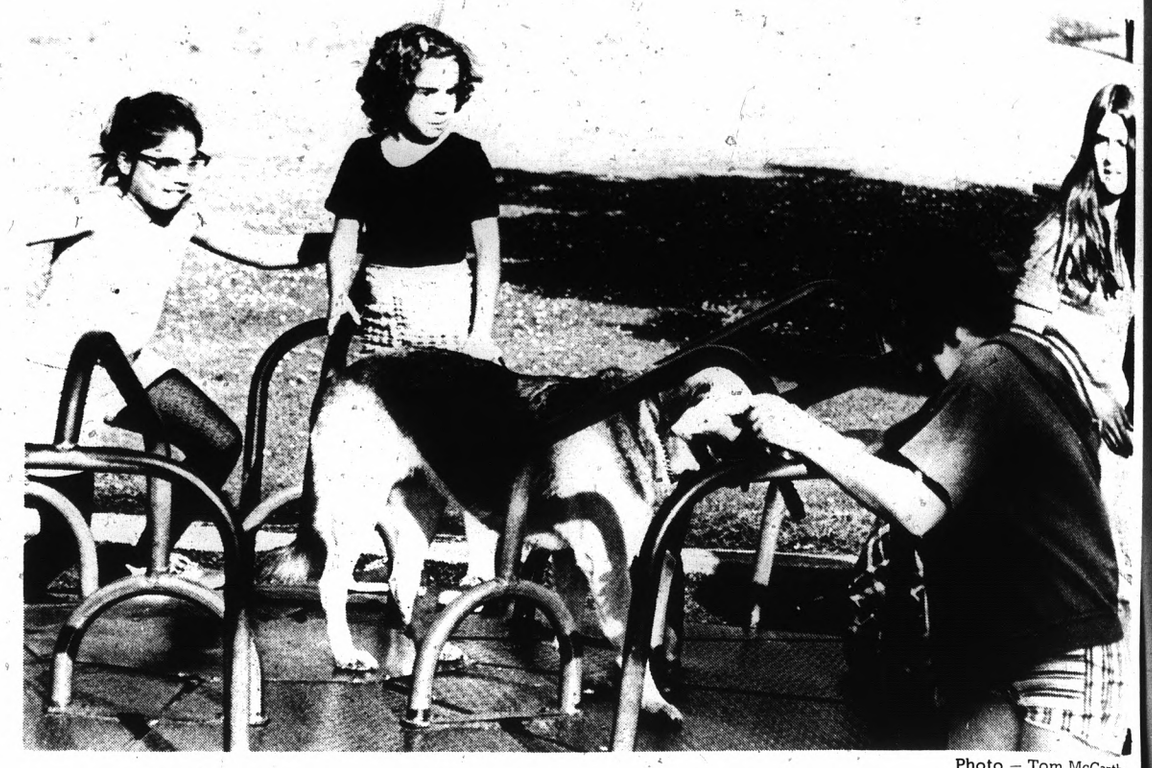

Photo – Tom McCarthy

If the number of San Francisco pets continues to climb, we may have more animals than kids running around.

Vets spay or pets stray -- a choice for owners

by Kim Baldwin

A random survey taken at SF State showed that one out of every four students questioned owns a cat or a dog. What does this mean? It means that students play a big part in the pet population bomb and its consequences.

Students on food stamps are aware that pet food is on the list of "luxury" items they cannot purchase. People simply cannot afford to feed their pets and abundant offspring they produce several times a year.

The SPCA can't keep the incredible numbers of dogs and cats brought to their doorsteps. An estimated 400 animals a week are destroyed by SPCAs throughout the U.S. This could be prevented by drastically lowering the animal birth rate by means of sterilization, contraception, or confining the female during her period of heat. The former is the most practical, but for those who cannot afford it, the SPCA recommends the latter.

Expense

The San Francisco SPCA does the spaying and neutering operation themselves, but at comparable prices to private veterinarians. That runs $45 for a female cat, and $25 for a male cat. Male dogs are fixed for $50 and female dogs for $60 and up.

Large cities such as Los Angeles and New York have set up city-funded clinics to spay and neuter animals at a lower cost and subsequently have experienced a drastic reduction in the number of strays picked up.

San Francisco does not have such a service. A search revealed that there are not even any independent low-cost spay and neuter clinics in San Francisco. However, the Peninsula, the East Bay and Marin County have private, non-profit organizations that offer the service for lower costs.

One woman from a Peninsula animal society expressed her opinion of the situation.

"The veterinarians in San Francisco want to keep their competition down so they can keep their prices up. Also, I think they are afraid that this may be the start of socialized medicine in the country," she said.

Clinics in other parts of the Bay Area that operate on lower rates employ veterinarians whose sole job is to spay and neuter animals. They don't have to invest

Be aware of the consequences of the exploding pet population. Over ten tons of dog shit and 13,000 gallons of urine fall on San Francisco's streets, lawns, and parks daily.

in other kinds of laboratory equipment or medicines. The clinics also receive public donations.

An alternative to the operations that permanently sterilize the animal is the recently developed pet contraceptives. Female dogs are the subject of controlled experiments in which oral contraceptives are mixed with the daily dog food.

Pet food

Over a year ago, California Assemblyman Mike Cullen of Long Beach introduced a bill that would authorize pet food makers to put contraceptive drugs in their products. Pet food free of such drugs would be taxed an extra cent with the money distributed for animal birth control.

The Food and Drug Administration squashed this and many other ideas on the grounds that the drugs have not been thoroughly tested yet.

Gene Sander, administrative assistant for the San Francisco SPCA says the reasons why they have not begun a low-cost program like those started by other SPCAs is because of the problems of funding the programs and of finding willing veterinarians. Other cities have found it possible, however.

Low-cost clinics

Here is a partial list of the low-cost spay and neuter clinics in the Bay Area:

East Bay

Pet Welfare in Oakland, 339-1332.

Addison Vets Association in Berkeley, 843-3040.

Alameda Friends of Berkeley Humane Society: Cat owners call Mrs. Brown between 9 and 9:30 am at 848-4361 and dog owners call Mrs. Zaker between 9 and 9:30 am and 6 and 6:30 pm at 525-6083.

Pets and Pals in Oakland, 658-2211.

If you live in the East Bay and cannot get to one of these clinics, pet shop owner Lucy Ann (638-4658) will deliver and pick up your animal to be fixed. She asks $5 to do this.

The Peninsula

The San Mateo Peninsula Clinic at 440 Peninsula Ave., San Mateo.

The Peninsula Humane Society in San Mateo. SPECIAL: from Nov. 20 to 30 they will run a "two for one" special. Appointments must be made ahead of time for this special.

Pets in Need in Menlo Park at 3281 East Bayshore Ave., 329-2433.

Marin County

The Marin County Humane Society at 171 Bel Marin Keys Blvd., Novato 883-4659.

Announcements

A two-day blood drive will be held at SF State on Wednesday, October 30, and Thursday, October 31. Donor hours for each day are 8:30 am to 3:30 pm. The mobile location site is Room 166 in the Administration Building.

The blood drive is sponsered by Irwin Memorial Blood Bank of the San Francisco Medical Society.

•••

Israel Forum -- "Voyage of the Unafraid," a film documentary of displaced and stateless refugees running the British blockade of Palestine in 1947, will be shown Thursday, October 24, at noon in Ed 203.

•••

Rape and Inez Garcia teach-in. Speakers and discussion sponsored by the Woman's Center (469-2406). Wednesday, October 30, 1:00-3:00 pm, Ed 117.

Radio broadcast introduces mentors and their music

by Alvaro Delgado

A casual, informal radio show, Greenroom, is tightening the gap between faulty and students by introducing them over the air.

"We present faculty members through their favorite music," said Tim Doyle, director of Greenroom, produced by the Broadcasting Communication Arts Department.

Hosted by graduate student Forrest Patton, Greenroom features faculty members with unusual interests or expertises.

The producers say students normally don't get to know their teachers through impersonal lectures. Their format is using the faculty guest's favorite music to stimulate conversation.

'Regular people'

"We want to show listeners that professors are regular people with interests and hobbies like anybody else," said Doyle.

The show promises guests with some most unusual interests.

Videotaped for future showing is a program starring English Professor Leonard Wolf, author of ***Dream of Dracula*** and an expert on the history of vampires.

Another show features Larry Swan, a biology professor who can boast of having walked through the Himalayas. Swan has also composed a symphony of birds.

Swan expressed enthusiasm for the show.

"Many professors have been here for over 25 years so it is about time the community got to know them," he said. "This show is just one step in exploiting to full potential our broadcast facilities which are one of the finest on the West Coast."

For now, said Patton, Greenroom plans to stay with the "introduction to the faulty" approach. By next semester Greenroom hopes to expand to include appearances by famous alumni such as comedian Dick Smothers and Congressman Willie Brown.

"We want to put people on the air who have some kind of valuable expertise," said Doyle. "The important thing is that we open people's eyes and ears to figures with vital things to say."

The goal, said Patton, is to feature friends of the university.

"It is essential," said Swan, "that the university produce some show which puts the school in a favorable light."

Unlike KSFS, the official campus station which features mainly news and music, Greenroom is a developing show.

"For the people involved in the production of this show," said Doyle, "it is a culmination of their work in radio broadcasting. This work experience is vital for the future because students must perform professionally for a listening audience."

Format

Ironically, Greenroom got the idea for its format from a practice by KFRC in its pre-rock days. Stuart Hyde, Chairman of the BCA Department, sent lists of SF State faculty's favorite music for air time.

Why not, thought Paul Smith, Greenroom's faculty adviser, combine the faculty with their favorite music?

So Greenroom was born and was aired regularly every other week last spring. Initially, it was on KQED FM on Sundays, 2 to 4 pm. When KQED went on strike, the show switched to a new station, KCBS FM, at a better time, 11 to 12 pm Sunday. The show will run weekly beginning Nov. 3.

Greenroom is funded by the BCA budget and, to the delight of many listeners, is free of commercials.

"By next semester, the program should become a bona fide class with a specified budget if we produce a quality product," said Patton.

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arts and entertainment

Spark of creativity in film department

by Penny Parker, freshman journalism student

At 5'5", 107 pounds, Karen Holmes doesn't look strong enough to carry a movie camera. But not only can she carry a camera, she handles it well enough to win awards for her films.

In 1971, as a student in the film department at SF State, she was a finalist in three film festivals with an original film entitled *You Mother,* about the lives of young mothers.

This film was Karen's first, but the SF State Film Finals, Marin County Film Festival, and the Yale Film Festival unanimously awarded her top honors. This fanned the spark of creativity into flame.

And Having Writ, a film about graffiti, marked her next success. She received international recognition when she was invited to enter the Third Annual Women's Film Festival at Philadelphia, 1974. The entries were made from all over the world.

Does Holmes have a formula for success? "I like to start by sketching ideas for a film," she said. "It helps me to visualize how I want to show something --- what angle I want the shot, or I use slides to project a single shot to stop the camera at one point.

Photo – Dave Heeder
SF State filmmaker Karen Holmes has the formula for success.

I enjoy most sitting in my room working on the editing or planning of a new film. I enjoy shooting too, but I feel that I have more control when I'm editing."

The films are born in a studio adjoining her husband's art studio on Twin Peaks. Her equipment is set up in professional style --- but lightweight so she can move it around. "I love filmmaking," she said, "and I try to reflect that in my films."

Holmes said her philosophy toward her work has been instrumental in making successful films. "I want to save the world," she said laughing, "but outside of that my first concern is always personal expression. I am interested in the expansion of human conciousness --- awareness."

Karen's interest in filmmaking stems from undergraduate study in art at California College of Art and Crafts in Oakland. While attending CCAC, she started going to a lot of movies and had less time for art.

"I started realizing that my way of thinking involved motion," she said.

Karen transferred to SF State as one of two women in the Film Department. She graduated in 1971 with her BA in film. Two years later, Holmes is back on campus as a film teacher working on her master's degree. She is teaching both Film 101 (Intro.) and Film 312 (Production).

"I've always liked the Film Department because it fosters the personal expression kind of film which is what I am interested in," she said. Karen confessed that she likes the department better since she got an office. Until recently she had to give interviews in an editing room and conduct office hours from the back of her van.

'11 Harrowhouse': a turkey

by David M. Cole

Here's the situation: You've got enough film for a 100-minute movie – a turkey. The story line came from a fairly good adventure novel, but someone decided to turn it into a comedy, and the whole thing came out half-assed.

So what do you do? Well, the Powers That Be at 20th Century Fox decided that a voice-over narration might save *11 Harrowhouse.* Of course, as in all situations like this, they were wrong.

A couple of years back, an author named Gerald A. Browne wrote the book, *11 Harrowhouse.* The plot dealt with an American diamond merchant, his beautiful Swedish mistress, the international cartel that controls the world diamond market, a crazy American ex-patriot billionaire, and a scheme to steal all the world's diamond reserves. The *New York Times* called the book "breathless, sophisticated, mind-boggling, colossal."

Faithful

Except for the perverse twist of making the film a comedy, it is fairly faithful to the novel. That was the first good move, because the book was entertaining, witty and at times suspenseful.

The casting was excellent. Candice Bergen is the (now American) mistress. Sir John Gielgud is the head of the diamond cartel, ominously named "The System." The head flunky at The System is played by James Mason. And the billionaire is Trevor Howard.

Someone named Charles Grodin was cast as the central character, Chesser. He might have been apt as a spear-carrier, but not in this role. Chesser had wit; he was loving and occasionally daring. Grodin reduces the character to a snide, snipping and pitiful soul.

Subtlety

To compound problems, somebody looked at the first cut of the film and decided that it lacked something. Sure, they said, there were jokes there, but some were so subtle. What if the audience didn't understand them? Apparently it was decided that Grodin, as Chesser, would explain things to us, the viewers. Hence, Grodin gets a credit with screenwriter Jeffrey Bloom that says, "Adaption by Charles Grodin." This also means that Grodin almost ruins the film.

Swings back

The saving grace, though, is that Grodin's narration is so bad that it almost swings the film back to where it was originally – again, so bad it's funny.

Possibly all of this is calculated. The director, Aram Avakain, recently directed a similar type film, *Cops and Robbers.* The difference in the films is that Avakain ruined *Cops and Robbers.* Donald Westlake, who is the current king of the genre of comedy-capers, provided Avakain with a good entertainment vehicle, with a subtle message. If Avakain showed up on the set of the film, it wasn't evident. The actors were listless, and the film was badly cut.

Howard and Mason, great actors that they are, give wonderful comic performances. Gielgud isn't as good, but certainly more than adequate. Bergan could have shot a little more bitchiness into her role. At times she acts like Plastic Woman. Then there is Grodin, kind of schlepping about.

Avakain's unmistakable editing is apparent in the film's first ten minutes. It must be assumed that someone wrested that duty away from him for the remainder of the film, because everything gets better as the film progresses.

The film is worth seeing for many reasons. To see Howard and Mason acting well, to watch the scheme unfurl, and even for some of the jokes.

The recommended method of viewing is to close your eyes when Charles Grodin comes on the screen.

One-woman show

by Pauline Scholten

The woman in the tuxedo sat alone on the stage, telling a story.

Humorous, moving, it was a love story, a love story about two lesbians.

The story was *The Lavender Troubador,* a one-act improvisational play, presented twice last Friday night in McKenna Auditorium.

Evocatively performing the play was its author and cast, feminist playwright Rebecca Valrejean.

Simply, almost casually, Valrejean sat on the darkened stage and presented the story of two women who fell in love, and learned to fight for this love.

The tale unfolds easily, with a light humor and sensitivity that beguiles the listened and gently shows him that the shape love takes is not important, only love itself.

Valrejean uses the experiences of her two women to examine the attitudes of society towards homosexuality, attitudes that run from snickers to outright violence.

The Lavender Troubador dramatically asked for pride from gays, and understanding and change from the straight community.

Ice cream splurge

by Bob Carlsen

"I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream."
anonymous

One of life's many pleasures is ice cream, those icy mounds of creamy calories. Ice cream is an American tradition dating back to the pioneer days when the frontiersmen used crushed ice, cream and rock salt.

Besides the old standby, 31 Flavors, San Francisco has many unusual ice cream parlors, two of which are Old Uncle Gaylord's Homemade Ice Cream Parlour and Polly Ann's.

Gaylord Willis has been in business for two and one-half years. By popular demand three new parlors have been opened in addition to the initial location at 721 Irving Street.

Uncle Gaylord's was recently declared "kosher" by Rabbi Michael Schick who had been looking all over the city for a place that served natural, not artificial-flavored ice cream.

After Rabbi Schick studied Gaylord's ingredients and equipment he was satisfied there were no artifical flavorings or colorings additives.

Gaylord's makes their own ice cream using eggs, cream, milk, honey, dark brown or 100 per cent cane sugars, fruits and pure extracts.

Instead of going to health food stores to get pure ingredients for ice cream, Willis opened his parlours and they became an instant success.

Ice cream brings out the kid in all of us. Photo – Carter Bell

Cone prices range from 30 cents to 80 cents and sundaes very from 65 cents to $1.40. Toppings and nuts are extra.

Another popular attraction, and located fairly close to SF State, at 3142 Noriega Street is Polly Ann's, owned by Ted Hansen.

Polly Ann's has been in operation for nine years, specializing in unusual and exotic homemade flavored ice cream.

Last Friday, Hansen came up with his newest creation--- vegetable ice cream. "I worked until 1 am on this one," Hansen said. "Mothers will buy this stuff by the half gallon, wipe off the label and feed it to their kids, who won't even know what they're eating."

Vegetable ice cream was certainly different tasting, made up entirely of cream, corn, carrots, lima beans and green beans.

Besides vegetable , Polly Ann's has 180 other flavors including American Beauty (which tastes like rose smells), Mince, Sunflower Seed, Bumby Freeway (rocky road), Oasis (honey, coconut and dates), Impeachment (peach and mint), and bubble gum and whiskey.

Prices are reasonable. Half gallons are sold for $2, and single cones are 30 cents. Free samples are given. Also any dog accompanied by a human gets a free dish of the ice cream of his or her choice.

'Skin of our teeth'

A freewheeling play

by David Cawley

The Ice Age, a flood, a war, visits from Homer as a hippie musician and from Moses as a Hebrew judge, all serve to make the Theatre Arts production of Thornton Wilder's *The Skin of Our Teeth* an evening of unusual playgoing.

A uniformly good cast, attractive set and costume design, and imaginative lighting add to the magic of the serio-comic play.

Although Wilder's basic themes may be boiled down to platitudes concerning the family and man's need to persevere, the witty dialogue and freewheeling structure of *Teeth* keep the play interesting and fun.

As Mrs. Antrobus, the Eve-like mother and wife, Rochelle Singer turns in a performance of great depth and feeling. She is totally believeable as a suburban housewife and devoted mother.

J. Burton Higdon plays Mr. Antrobus with some flair. He rises to several powerful moments but he does not quite have the true feeling for a man older and different from himself.

Playing the Antrobus children, Terry Browning and Steve Coats achieve some funny moments, but their characterizations are less interesting as adults.

Linda Delucchi as Sabina, the man-chasing maid, has a definite comic flair but at times she seems a bit too shrill.

With its many surprises and effective gimmicks, *The Skin of Our Teeth* has something for everyone to enjoy.

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SPORTS

Intramurals for women

by Sharon Cohen

The Women's Recreational Association (WRA), an organization in the physical education department at SF State, is sponsoring intramural badminton on Thursday, October 24, and 25, from 12 to 2 pm in the women's gym.

The WRA provides recreational opportunities for women who want to participate in a variety of physical activities such as badmiton, tennis volley ball, pingpong, swimming, basketball, gymnastics, and so on.

Each semester the WRA sponsors a series of recreation nights for both men and women and intramural activities for women only. There are no specific requirements for participation in these events. All women are invited to attend.

Through intramural programs, the WRA wants to provide women with experiences that will contribute to their physical, social and intellectual development.

Maxene Greene, advisor for the WRA, said,"The function of the organization is to get more women involved in the level of competition in which they feel comfortable in, and provide the time and space for doing what they want to do."

Greene said that they had about 100 people at their last recreation night. They need, however, more women to turn out for their intramural events.

This semester the WRA has merged with a PE class entitled Advanced Practices in PE. The class is designed to give women experience in organizaing intramural sports. The members of the class organize the intramurals but all women are welcome to participate and help in the organization of activities.

A recreation night will be sponsored by the WRA on November 8 from 7:00 to 10:00 pm in the gym. Badminton, basketball, volleyball and swimming are some of the activities that will be offered during the evening.

Some of the upcoming intramural sports will be table tennis and volleyball on Thursday November 7 and 14 from 12 to 2 pm and intramural bowling on Tuesday November 5, 12, and 19 from 12 to 5 pm.

A special Thanksgiving event, a Turkey trot, will be held on campus for all women. Turkeys will be awarded to the winners. The exact route of the trot will be mapped out at a later date.

For more information on the intramural activities recreation nights, or other upcoming events, check the bulletin board opposite Gym 122.

The WRA is funded by the Associated Students. Money, however, is still needed to pay for equipment, janitorial and life guard services, awards and other such expenses.

Misery of a long distance runner

by Rod Foo

Things were beginning to fall in place for Frank Donahue. Last season, the SF State cross-country runner had achieved a national ranking of eighth among all small college runners. After four years of competing as an also-ran, Donahue was now in a position to make cross-country All-American.

Then one afternoon before Donahue's usual workout with the cross-country team, his coach, Gary Bluth, called him aside. Bluth informed Donahue he was ineligible for any collegiate post-season events and All-American, because of an NCAA rule.

After spending four years running over 11,000 miles, cutting his five mile time by three minutes just to get a shot at an All-American berth, Donahue was stunned. "My reaction was just total depression," recalled Donahue.

Bluth told Donahue not to run the 13 mile workout if he did not feel like it. Donahue hesitated, then decided to run the workout.

Disappointment

"I just headed out and I guess my disappointment turned to anger," he said. "It was one of my hardest workouts this year. I just screamed on it. I was running all my frustration out."

The Far Western Conference allows an athlete to make up four years of competition in five. This is Donahue's case. He arrived at SF State in 1970 and did not compete in his freshman year.

But the NCAA rules an athlete is eligible only in his first four years, whether he competes or not. The NCAA sanctions all post-season college meets and the All-American competition.

Photo – Tom McCarthy

Frank Donahue

Donahue spent the next day trying to find some means of appealing to the NCAA.

"First, I was checking on whether it was true. I went to the athletic director to see if I could petition the NCAA and he said, 'No way,' " said Donahue.

Donahue, a PE major, started running cross-country when he attended Balboa High School. "When I first got to high school, at all the PE classes the cross-country coach would come by and say, 'Anybody want to go out for cross-country?' I barely knew what it was but for some reason I went out. It was just an impulse."

When Donahue came to SF State he found himself getting lapped at track meets and coming in last. "I was so bad," he recalled, "you could pick a guy out of a good activity class and he was about as good as I was. I was getting creamed by guys in bad shape, but I was in worse shape."

His best five mile time in 1970 (the usual length of a cross-country course) was 28:09. He has lowered that time to 25:20. It is a difference his coach likens to a batter hitting .220 and .315.

Determined not to go through another season like his first year of competition, Donahue started running 12 to 24 miles a day, 330 days a year. He has carried on this program for over four years.

There are a lot of times he has to force himself to get out and run.

"Usually, when I really hate to get out and run, as soon as I go a mile or two I feel okay. But it's getting out, getting dressed, putting on the shoes and heading onto the street — that's what's hard."

Mild jaunt

Rather than taking the Muni, Donahue runs to campus every day, a mild three mile jaunt. "It's either run or take the bus," he said.

"I don't know anybody else who trains as hard as Frank does year round," said Coach Bluth. Bluth marvels at the durability of Donahue's legs.

"He's built his legs up to the position where it doesn't really affect him. He's the one runner I have who's always been injury free."

"It's amazing he can take the pounding like he can. It's hard to believe. There's no one else who can take the asphalt like Frank can."

No injuries

Donahue doesn't know why his legs are so sturdy. He's run on pavement for eight years and has yet to incur shin splints, tendon injuries, or sore muscles.

His program of hard work has earned him the ranking of eighth in the nation and at one time the SF State steeplechase record of 9:25. The record was broken by a teammate a few days after Frank set it.

Donahue runs the steeplechase during track season after the cross-country year closes. Oddly, it was the steeple and not his speciality, cross-country, that gave him his best shot at making All-American.

Accident

But a freak accident at last year's FWC championships robbed him of any chance he had of finishing high enough to go on to the small college nationals and possibly the university division nationals where the All-American status is given.

The FWC meet held at Hayward had Donahue in the steeplechase biding his time in fifth place. He had an excellent chance to take second place, good enough to send him to the small college nationals.

Then, with three laps to go in the two mile race, he leaped over the water barrier but two spikes on his right shoe caught the barrier, sending him tumbling into the water. The next runner, unable to see him behind the barrier, stepped on Donahue's head — spikes and all.

Gone

Dazed and wet, his shoes, trunks and T-shirt heavy with water, he looked up only to see the pack 100 yards ahead taking the next hurdle.

"I could not believe it, I couldn't believe it. I knew I couldn't catch anyone there. It was just a half mile to go and they had over 100 yards on me. I knew there was nothing I could do," said Donahue.

Whether he knew it or not, it would be his last try at All-

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

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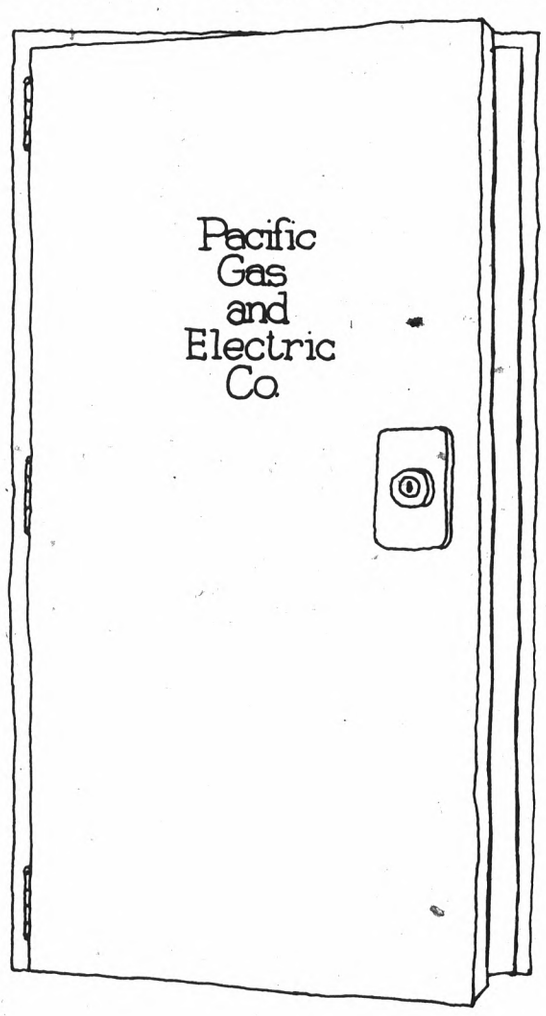

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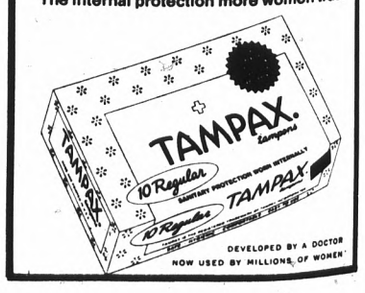


Gators edge Chico; Hayward next

by Ben Finnegan

For a change, the Gators would like to win a football game the easy way Saturday when they travel across the bay to play Hayward State.

This was the feeling expressed by many SF State players after they came from behind in the final six minutes to beat Chico, 21-18, in their Far West Conference opener last Saturday.

The Gators dominated the game until turnovers in the final quarter quickly switched the momentum of the game over to Chico.

The Wildcats scored two touchdowns and a field goal in less than eight minutes to take an 18-14 lead. Two of those scores came after the Gators turned the ball over to Chico inside the SF State 25-yard line.

Knocked out

The Gators then took over the ball on their own 17-yard line with 6:40 left in the game. On the first play of the drive, Chico defensive end Zider McDougle, who played an outstanding game, knocked out quarterback Dave August with a ferocious blindside tackle.

Backup quarterback Jim Jarvis took over and directed the Gators down the field.

He threw three passes, all of which were completed, including a 14-yarder to Joe Shannon at the Wildcats' two-yard line.

SF State tried three times to score but failed. However, on fourth down a pass interference call on Chico gave the Gators another chance, and Bruce Rhodes dove in from the one for the winning TD.

Clincher

Ed Jones' interception with 48 seconds left in the game clinched the victory.

Jarvis said afterward, "I'm still on cloud nine. The guys up front did a great job going down the field for the score."

Coach Vic Rowen said he was extremely pleased with the poise shown by Jarvis.

About the final drive, he said, "We lost complete momentum and we had to fight hard to get it back.

"That drive shows this team has a lot of courage."

Tight end Jens Holmgren, who caught a key first-down pass to keep the winning drive alive, said, "That last drive took a lot of courage as the coach said, but it also showed the character of the team. It was a great win."

Holmgren and wide receiver Dan Ferrigno, who caught the Gators' first touchdown on a 25-yard pass from August, both credited the offensive line for the win.

Tackle Mike Miller agreed, "This definitely was the offensive line's best game. We ran more consistently because we're jelling as a unit."

The Gators gained 392 total yards with 137 rushing and 255 passing.

Rhodes was the offensive standout as he was the leading rusher for the Gators with 97 yards in 26 carries, and the leading receiver as he caught five passes for 72 yards.

"Rhodes really came to life in the final drive," said Rowen.

The SF State defense played exceptionally well until the fourth quarter.

Second TD

Defensive back Chuck Aston scored the Gators' second touchdown with a 27-yard interception return midway through the second quarter.

"I was just waiting and there was the ball and I was gone," said Aston.

"They tried to pick on me all day but it hurt them that time."

Linebacker Lavelle Winding said Chico was a good team, but not the best the Gators have played this year.

"They were aggressive but we stopped them, except when they got the ball deep in our territory," Winding said.

However, the Gators had trouble defending the halfback option pass that Chico used in the second half.

"We didn't adjust well to that," said Winding. "It took us a little time to read it."

Boost

The Gators received a boost from their most consistent player this year, punter Rick Faulk.

Though he had trouble kicking field goals, Faulk repeatedly kept Chico deep in its own territory with his booming punts. He averaged 47.4 yards on his punts with one going 66 yards, his seasonal best.

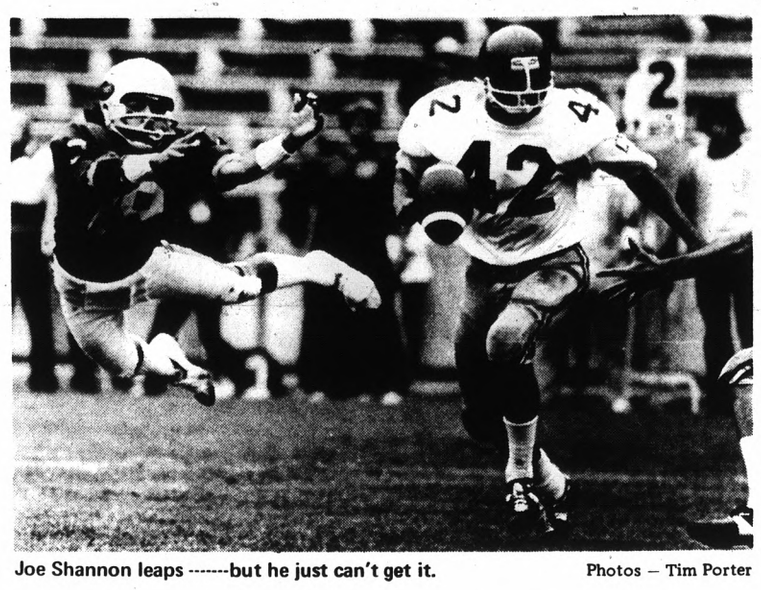
Twice he punted the ball inside Chico's three-yard line.

The Gators' game against Hayward could be an explosive, offensive show. Rowan said Hayward scores a lot of points but lacks strength defensively.

Several Gator players said they are not worried about a let-down going into the game against the Pioneers.

Hayward is coming off a 37-0 defeat to UC Davis. Ironically, Chico came into last Saturday's game after also being shut out by Davis.

This could be a good omen for SF State.



Joe Shannon leaps ------but he just can't get it. Photos – Tim Porter

Watching the Gators win.

Bruce Rhodes tries to run.

Hypnosis helping Donahue's confidence

Continued from Page 10

American cross-country or steeplechase.

"When I lost out on the conference, I really felt . . . so bad," he said, stumbling for words to explain his feelings.

"I just felt like sitting down and crying. I felt terrible. Then the coach had me entered in the three mile later that day.

'Shattered'

"I ran a few laps and stopped off the track. I was just so shattered I couldn't do it."

"The one thing," said Bluth, "that Frank has now that's changed from when he got here, the biggest factor, is confidence in himself. He was kind of in awe of the other runners before."

"I had a lot of problems with my mental deal," said Donahue. "Between high school and college I worked a year and didn't run at all.

"So I was really insecure about myself and I'd crap out in important meets. I'd get psyched out."

Then Donahue discovered hypnotism last October, and his confidence, too.

He heard from a friend that Jack Tomlinson, a biology professor, had hypnotized five members of the swimming team with success. Some of the swimmers were able to cut down their times by two seconds.

"I went over to the Biology Building to talk to Tomlinson and he said, 'Sure.' I wasn't scared, just kind of skeptical at first."

Hypnosis

Soon Donahue found himself running well at big meets. He set his short-lived school steeple chase record while running under hypnosis.

Through a post-hypnotic stimulus given by Tomlinson, Donahue can hypnotize himself by rubbing the back of his left hand.

"One time I hypnotized myself on the way down to San Jose. I did it right outside San Francisco. When I came out of it we were at San Jose and I didn't even know it. I went blank throughout the hour trip down there," he said.

Donahue has a teammate awaken him from the trance by shaking him.

"I was having a lot of insecurities and hypnotism took them away. It's true it's myself that's changed, but hypnosis has helped me a lot, a whole lot."

"Because in running, the mind is at least 50 percent. You've got to be in good mental condition. Anybody can get in good physical condition," said Donahue.

"You've got to have confidence in yourself. You've got to know you can do it. You can't have any doubts.

"Some people can get that confidence by themselves. I just never could — that's why I'd psyche out once in a while.

"I may not need hypnotism; in fact, I've run a lot of good races with out hypnotizing myself. Hypnotism just calmed me down. I use it mostly as a relaxer now," he said.

Shape

Besides preparing for a cross-country race with hypnotism, Donahue checks out the shape of the course beforehand.

As beautiful as the country and forest landscapes of the courses are, Donahue doesn't have time to soak in the sights.

"Right away I try to see who's in front of me and try to figure out who they are and what times they've done," he said.

"I pay a lot of attention to the first mile time to see if I've gone out too fast. It starts to spread out after that."

"A little bit before two miles then you're breathing hard and you start to get a little tired. Then at four miles the pain reaches its peak. The thought of giving up always crosses your mind," said Donahue.

Donahue will run in AAU events after his college career ends. The AAU Nationals are the road to the Olympics.

But Donahue knows the Olympics are a distant dream. The elusive All-American status was an immediate, attainable goal.

"The All-American was so big that the conference championships was just going to be a primer. I wasn't even considering that," he said.

"But the All-American is going up against everybody in the country. I'd go out and run and fantasize about it."

Although ranked eighth in the nation, Donahue would have found the conference championship no piece of cake. The conference also includes the top four runners in the nation.

But there is some solace for Donahue - - - long distance runners hit their prime in their late 20's.

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Motor racing. A sport which accepts death as a consequence. A sport which glorifies death.

People, at a time in history, died for entertainment. They were fed to the lions and fought to a bloody death in front of a cheering crowd.

Death, for the sport of it, is still alive and well. There is a special thrill, a hair-raising effect, in the thought of attending an event where there is a possibility that someone may be sacrificing a life.

Motor racing. Let it die to stop further deaths.

* * *

. . .I knew if I was going to stay in racing, I had to make it pay. My old man was secretly hoping I'd fail—not maliciously, but just hoping that I'd run out of money and come home and do something sane and safe. I damn near did. . .—Peter Revson

Revson never ran out of money. He was too good a driver.

On March 22, 1974, while preparing for the South African Grand Prix in Johannesburg driving his Ford UOP Shadow, Revson died.

On his first road race. . *My mother kept saying to her friends, "Look at that damn fool, look at that damn fool." She never came to another race. . .*

* * *

Death is treated lightly in motor racing. Articles written in Sports Illustrated are good examples. Only on the 248th line, after talking about the chances of A.J. Foyt, the Unsers, Richard Petty in the Daytona 500, of the February 28, 1972 issue was there mention of racer Freddie Hassler's death.

On the magazine's 1973 Indy 500 story, mention of Savage's crash and the death of a crewman came in the latter part.

The death list of motor racing's participants is long and gruesome.

*. . .I have seen more of life and death than most people do in two lifetimes. Four weeks after Jimmy Clark died in 1968, it was Mike Spence at Indianapolis; four weeks later, another friend, Ludovico Scarfiotti; four weeks more, to the day, it was Joe Schlesser; two weeks ago it was Bruce McLaren at Goodwood. Now Piers (Courage), and it just keeps on. . .*Jackie Stewart in a magazine article written on April 24, 1972.

* * *

Death isn't the only drawback to motor racing. It's expensive. $100,000 for an Indy 500 car is considered low.

Football spends a few dollars on shoulder pads, cleats, uniforms. Baseball players have their bats and gloves, hockey players their sticks and pucks, basketball players their rubber shoes and shorts. . .

While football, baseball, hockey, and basketball players use up a lot of energy and perspiration, race car drivers use up between one and two gallons of gasoline per mile.

Motor racing is too successful a business to end. Too many people get thrills at a life's expense. A pity.

As I sat watching the Monterey Grand Prix in Laguna Seca two weeks ago, I said to myself, "Look at those damn fools. Look at those damn fools."

Last week's results

The SF State football team may have had a successful weekend, but for the balance of Gator teams it wasn't over quickly enough.

Coach Gary Bluth's mini-squad of cross country runners was overwhelmed by a powerful UC Davis contingent, 15-50.

The host Aggies placed seven men ahead of the first Gator, which is equal to a 9-0 shutout in baseball.

There was no refuge in the water, either. Chico State reversed its football form against the Gator water polo team, winning handily, 16-6.

And on the soccer field in Davis, Coach Art Bridgman's players were humbled, 4-1.

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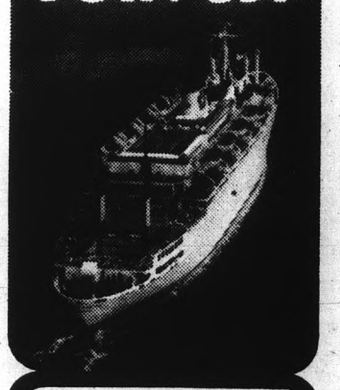

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November propositions

Continued from front page

ics Institute in San Francisco and the president of the State Board of Agriculture; authorizes the board to appoint one student and one faculty member, and requires that appointments reflect the diversity of the state.

Pro: Makes meaningful, public-orientated changes by allowing regents to reflect a wide cultural and social range – including ethnic minorities and women.

Con: Having student and faculty members on the board is dangerous and unwarranted. Giving them a vote would inject lack of expertise in regental decisions.

● **Proposition 5** – Prohibits charter cities and counties from requiring their employes to live within their boundaries.

Pro: Residency requirements now keep many highly qualified individuals from jobs, yet housing shortages often make it impossible for some employes to live within city limits.

Con: Would allow public employes to enjoy all benefits of public employment, but unwilling to share responsibilities born by the residents who employ them.

● **Proposition 6** – Requires legislature to provide increase in benefits to renters comparable to any increase in homeowner's property tax exemptions.

Pro: Legislature would now recognize that renters pay property taxes through their rent payments. If the legislature increases homeowners' exemptions, the proposition will require equal benefits for renters.

Con: No arguments submitted.

● **Proposition 7** – Reworks state constitutional provisions involving personal and property rights by streamlining and clarifications.

Pro: Updates constitution, making it consistent with the federal constitution. Contains all rights presently enjoyed, but eliminates material declared unconstitutional or non-important.

Con: The present California constitution is satisfactory.

● **Proposition 8** – Streamlines taxation articles in the state constitution.

Pro: Shortens constitution by 8,200 words, but makes only technical changes and clarifies meanings.

Con: No arguments submitted.

● **Proposition 9** – Extends the right of recall of all elected officials (state constitution amendment).

Pro: Makes the people's right to recall broader and more uniform. Eliminates periods during which officeholders are immune from recall.

Con: Drastically changes the right to recall as set down in specific provisions and procedures that would be removed from the constitution.

● **Proposition 10** – Permits convicted felons to vote after serving sentences and completing parole.

Pro: Many California counties have restored the right to vote to ex-felons. Uniform application of the law would insure equal use of the law throughout California. Voting restriction is degrading and unfair.

Con: The denail of voting rights to felons is a deep-rooted tradition. It is as much a disciplinary measure as imprisonment. It strengthens the respect for law, and provides society with a weapon with which to discourage offenders.

● **Proposition 11** – Changes masculine terms in the constitution to neuter. For instance: "workmen's compensation" would become "worker's compensation."

Pro: Does not change substance, but recognizes that men and women are equals in the political process.

Con: Artificially changes word usage in the English language. It is no way to change attitudes in laws toward women.

● **Proposition 12** – Modifies provisions relating to the Public Utilities Commission, without gravely changing anything.

Pro: Modernizes state constitution and reduces the number of words by 80 percent. Absolutely sets forth the independent authority of the PUC to regulate public utilities.

Con: No arguments submitted.

● **Proposition 13** – Permits cities in San Diego County to be divided into more than one judicial district through legislation.

Pro: Would create a more compact judicial district.

Con: Jeopardizes efficiency by allowing division of any city in the county into several court districts.

● **Proposition 14** – Adds the president pro tempore of the state senate to the State University Board of Trustees.

Pro: The governor and lieutenant governor and speaker of the assembly now serve on the board. Prop. 14 would provide for balanced representation from the legislature on the board.

Con: The president pro tempore would be prone to pressure politics by the academic community because he would be elected only by the electorate of a senate district.

● **Proposition 15** – Repeals the requirement that development of low rent housing projects be approved by a public vote.

Pro: Removes a costly and unnecessary wall for offering safe and decent housing to people of low incomes.

Con: Californis voters can now approve or disapprove of tax-exempt, low-cost public housing projects in their communities. They would lose this principle of local control.

● **Proposition 16** – Gives legislature right to determine the amount of tuition at UC, instead of the regents.

Pro: Matters of public policy such as student fees should be determined by elected representatives.

Con: The legislature might lower tuition, adding to citizens' tax bills.

● **Proposition 17** – Adds parts of the Stanislaus River to California's wild and scenic rivers system. Passage would prohibit flood control structures which would diminish public use of the river.

Pro: The Stanislaus is the most popular whitewater recreation river in the west. The Army Corps of Engineers plan to construct a $260 million dam in the middle of the river. The dam would convert the Stanislaus into a muddy lake. Passage of this proposition would allow construction of a smaller, less expensive, and less destructive dam, which would be just as satisfactory for flood control.

Con: A lake would provide many additional forms of recreation. The large dam would provide new water supplies for future irrigation projects for farmers in the Central Valley. The federal government has already spent about $60 million on the project, and the money would be wasted.

The dam would guarantee flood control in the Stockton area, and additional electricity.

Defeat of 17 would improve fishing and double the number of recreational days in the area.

Bee Cleary Long demonstrates an SF State cheer at the reunion (left) as she did in 1940 (right).

Long frequented the 42 Club, a bar near the old campus. "I began drinking there when I was 16 and started college," she says.

Photos – Wayne Jacobsen

At the hop

Old romances, 8¢ beer: Grads remember when

Continued from front page

Fred and Dino," she says in her animated manner.

"I began drinking there when I was 16 and started college.

"One day Joe Lacey, the cop, came in and asked if we weren't too young to be served. Dino leaned over the bar and prodded Joe's stomach with his finger and said, 'Listen Jelly-Belly, you mind your business and I'll mind mine.' "

Steinbach says they used to go down to the 42 Club for Dino's homemade crab cioppino.

"We'd have a couple of 8-cent beers – small blonds. A normal size beer was 10 cents; a highball was 20 cents," he says.

"We'd play the pinball machine. A little more beer, a little more crab cioppino; the next thing you'd know, we'd miss our classes," says Steinbach, laughing heartily.

"The 42 Club is a gay bar now," he says.

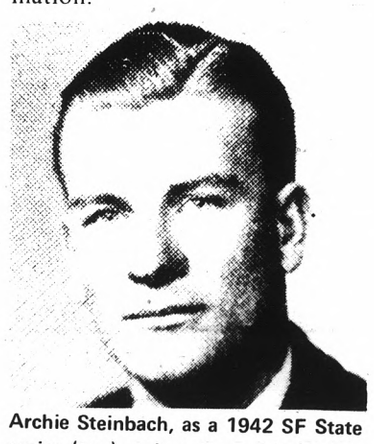
Evelyn Woodard Leedy, a member of the class of 1945, says she had "a hell of a good time" when she was a student.

"The social life was very busy," says Leedy, who is dressed conservatively in black slacks and a white blouse.

"It was a big thing to sit up on the balcony at the Gym. People would sit up there and b.s. between classes, after classes and during classes," says Leedy, a career education and work experience counselor at Sir Francis Drake High School.

"During the war we tried to have a football team," says Leady. "They had about 15 guys out. Some of us girl PE majors stood there, holding positions, so the guys could practice. I believe it was about the second game of the season when there weren't enough players."

Steinbach is always ready to divulge a little scandalous information.



Archie Steinbach, as a 1942 SF State senior (top) and as dean of boys at Mission High School today (bottom).

"We used to sleep together in those days too, you know," he says, a wine glass poised in one hand.

"There was a little dead end street up by St. Joseph's Hospital where we used to catch a nooner every once in a while between classes," he says.

Aubrey Wendling and his attractive blonde wife have come all the way from San Diego to attend the reunion.

"When you look at someone, you don't recognize them, but their personality and the way they talk hasn't changed over the years," she says.

Aubrey and Lucille Wendling were the only married students on campus in 1941.

"Because I was married I got to chaperone an Alpha Omega trip to Carmel," she says.

Hal and Nonie Harden married when he graduated from the University of Oregon. She dropped out at the end of her junior year.

Hal became a baseball coach at SF State, and Nonie enrolled as a senior and got her degree.

"She promised her mother she would graduate," says Hal, who coached at SF State for 30 years.

It's midnight. The tables are still well-stocked with food, but the wine supply is dwindling.

Everywhere are signs of undying school spirit – varsity sweaters, football cheers and school year books.

Ivor Calloway, a school supervisor and SF State graduate, pulls up his sweater to show off his belt buckle. It's engraved with the words "SF State."

Higher education budgets unequal

Continued from front page

State Coordinating Council for Higher Education which showed that the state paid $1,582 for lower division students and $1,606 for upper division students in the CSUC system. However, a UC lower division receives $1,435 and upper division students receive $1,552.

The State Department of Finance reported to the legislature that the state college and university student does indeed receive more support than the UC student.

When Leasure and Joyce Appleby, committee co-chairperson, found this out they spent over two months this past summer going over the study.

"We analyzed how they could come at that outrageous figure," said Leasure.

Obscured

While compiling the data for "Decoding the Budget," they found several differences were obscured in the Department of Finance report.

Appleby said, "Basically there is a lack of information. We want to surface the information and make it more readily available."

"Then if they want to spend more on UC students, then at least they know what they're doing."

"There is a caste system in our state," Leasure said. "It's a three-tiered system where all the groups are treated differently."

He said there exists in the educational system of California an unofficial policy of "seperate but unequal."

UC says it keeps its undergraduate costs down by having larger classes and using graduate students to teach several of the classes.

In the state colleges and universities, classes are somewhat smaller and are taught by regular faculty members who are paid more than the teaching assistants.

The committee at San Diego State says a UC student has 38 percent more of the taxpayers' money committed to his or her instruction in a comparable program than the same student in a state college or university.

UC officials said they are allotted more money because of their research projects and their role in the California master plan to train PhD students.

These programs involve more money and, McCorkle said, "They (CSUC campuses) are budgeted as a teaching institution and we're called upon to do some other things."

McCorkle said another justification of the UC budget is the more select group going to UC. Of high school graduates, UC picks from the top 12 percent while the state colleges and universities choose from the top one-third.

"If you start with students who are, on the average, better prepared," he said, "then the institution is bound to spend more to teach them"

The committee is also trying to show the differences in payment to teachers in the two systems.

In the CSUC system an instructor gets paid for the amount of units taught. In the UC system a faculty member is paid for the amount of time spent both in and out of the classroom.

The major difference, Appleby said, is that a teacher in the UC system would get paid for office hours while a teacher in the CSUC system would not.

Students to vote on AS fees

Continued from front page

funds appropriated to their campus.

The Legislative Advocate for the California State Universities and Colleges Student Presidents Association (CSUCSPA) said, "Students can leave the fee at its current level ($10 for SF State students) and fund additional student services."

"I would like to keep the student body fees the same," Dayonet said, "so we can increase student services like computerized car pools, child care and legal aid."

The bill claims any activity considered essential to the "quality of an educational program may be considered an instructionally related activity.

The bill lists intercollegiate sports, radio, television, film, plays, musical productions, recitals, art exhibits and publications as instructionally related activities.

"They are related to the direct cost of education which should be paid for by your tuition. . . . that should belong to the state," said Dayonet.

"The state is never going to fund the IRA to its full amount, so we can act like a financial cushion for those activities, to keep them at full extent," he said.

This switch in funding would most likely not affect tuition costs, said Don Scoble, public affairs director.

The signing of this bill has brought a successful end to three years of work by the CSUCSPA.

When first introduced, it eliminated the mandatory student body fee and thereby threatened the existence of on-going instructional related activities. Since then it was amended eight times.

Standard Oil's grant

Continued from front page

berg's request for these funds.

"I feel we should be very careful in public education how we consort with the oil companies," D'Angeli said. "I am wondering if before long we will have the professor from Standard Oil."

Memorandum

D'Angeli's memorandum was accompanied by a large assortment of clippings from newspapers and books that document accusations against the oil companies for price fixing, conspiring to create the fuel shortage, polluting the environment and contributing to unemployment.

"As far as I am concerned, Standard Oil of California is involved in a tax dodge and they are attempting to influence social and education policies," D'Angeli said.

Steele said, however, that it is not their intention to influence educational policy. "We are giving money to help the university and in no way do we expect any say-so in its policy. The only way we would expect any would be for money given for research in petroleum products, and we would expect aid in solving a particular problem."

D'Angeli said, "I am in opposition to private corporations engaging in these types of activities. Standard Oil should be engaged in the extracting, refining and distribution of oil products and that is it. If they get into eleemosynary activities, I think they tend to corrupt them."

Steele acknowledged that many people were opposed to Standard Oil giving money, "even some of our shareholders.

"That foundation has a board composed of public citizens and community leaders and I think they are quite decent and objective types and they allot the money on an objective basis," said D'Angeli.

'No strings'

D'Angeli thinks basic funding for education should come from the state, but he is also willing to accept funds from private foundations that receive money from corporations, provided there are no strings attached by the original source. He cited the San Francisco Foundation as an example.

"A corporation is like an individual and it has certain rights and responsibilities to help the society that we live in. San Francisco is our home office and we thought we should help this community," Steele said.

Eric Solomon, president of the Academic Senate, said D'Angeli's memo had been referred to the executive committee for recommendations.

"He is helping to open up what could be an important problem for any campus, that of the ground rules for seeking and accepting private funding. The responsible way to handle that is to study it and we are commencing that sort of process," he said.

Angela can't teach here

Continued from from page

been quoted as saying that she was an excellent instructor because she was always prepared, well versed in her subject. They said she would listen to ideas different from her own.

Before she even taught her first class, the San Francisco *Examiner* called Davis a "known Maoist" and "active in the SDS and the Black Panthers." The *Examiner* story precipitated her trouble with the Regents.

It was later acknowledged that Davis became the "lover," at a distance, of Soledad Brother George Jackson. The relationship was said to be the motive for her alleged connection with the Marin courthouse shootout.